



SAHABAH?

300 Questions & Answers to increase your knowledge

Maulana Khalid Dhorat

Appreciated by

Maulana Muhammad Saad

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Recommendation

Al-Hamdulillah with the Fazal and Karam of Allah Subhan-ahuwata ala and with the effort of the ulama and the work of the Da wat and Tableegh, a general Islamic awareness has come into the Muslims. Due to this awareness many Muslims have realized the importance to know about the lives of the Sahaba (رُتُونُسُونُ).

Therefore, to learn and to practice according the lives of the Sahaba (الن النقاليّة) it is necessary to gain a brief introduction about them.

It is extremely pleasing that Maulana Khalid Dohrat has endeavored to try and fulfill this very urgent and important need. This book although are for children and for adults as well, has been prepared in accordance to the desire of the ulama-e-hagg.

May Allah Subhanahuwata'ala make this book Maqbool and beneficial to all our Muslim children. (Aameen)

Maulana Muhammad Saad

Introduction

Rapid and continuous progress in the field of technology especially the modern electronic media has eroded our moral, cultural and religious values. Muslims are confused as well as desperate: how to educate and train their children in the unfavourable and complex situation so that they could successfully face the modern challenges.

In order to assist Muslims to achieve their noble goals, Bait-ul-Ilm Trust has been established. Its aim is to produce serious-minded, skilled and competent persons who are grounded in Islam and are ready to sacrifice even their lives for Islam. The trust, in this connection, is striving to work out a complete and up

to-date syllabus for schools under the supervision of well-known teachers, scholars and educationists. It will help in bringing about the spirit of brotherhood and unity in children. By the grace of the Almighty Allah, the trust has already prepared some promising educational books on various subjects. These books are being taught in schools based in Pakistan as well as at schools abroad.

The people concerned are humbly requested to take part in this noble work in every way they can. They are also requested to grant us their precious suggestions and advice. We pray to Allah Ta'ala for divine assistance in the accomplishment of our tasks.

Bait-ul-Ilm Trust

FOREWARD

All Praise and gratitude belongs to Allah Ta'ala, and salutations and blessings upon our beloved Nabi (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسِلْمُ).

It gives me great pleasure to write this short FOREWARD on "HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW THE SAHABA (بفي المتعالى عَلَهُمْ) "?

Certainly, in this trying age, when men revere and are being led by the slaves of Western Technology and scientific advancement on the one hand, and the perpetrators of immoral and debasing ideologies on the other hand, a booklet of this nature is most welcome.

It evokes and rekindles in the heart of Muslims the love and spirit of the true exemplars of Islam viz, the illustrous companions of Nabi (مُنْيَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسِلْمُ).

This booklet is informative, concise and enjoyable to the General public, and can certainly be

incorporated into the school syllabi. At a competitive level, its lay-out is most apt.

I pray that this work of our erudite scholar, Maulana Khalid Dhorat, will be received well by the Muslim and Non-Muslim public, and most of all, accepted in the court of Allah (اجَلْجُوْلُ) (Aameen).

MAULANA DOCTOR ISMAIL MOOSA VALLY
DARUL-ULOOM ZAKARIYYA, LENASIA, SOUTH AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

All Praises are due to Allah (جَنَّ جَهِرِلالله), RABB of the Universe and the choicest of salutations and blessing be upon the lamp of this world, Muhammade-Mustafa (صَّمَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ ع

This booklet primarily aims at highlighting the virtues of the Sahaba (رَفِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عُهُمْ), those selfless and daunting personalities who are credited for spreading this wonderful religion of ours far and wide.

Many voluminous books exist today on the subject of "SEERAT", many are read but most of them are neglected. Nevertheless, in all cases the name of the Sahabi (رَضَ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ is most often first to be forgotten. One of the aims of this booklet is to facilitate memory of their names. It has been also formulated in such a gripping manner, that besides being informed of the special characteristics of a particular Sahabi (الْفِي اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ), one is compelled to refer to his name at the end of each chapter, thus facilitating remembrance of his name and according him maximum praise.

This booklet encourages the unacquainted to read further. It also assists those who are acquainted

with the "SEERAT" of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and the Sahaba (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمُر) in the remembrance of names.

It is thus highly beneficial to the General – public, the student as well as those who are qualified on the subject.

One can study this booklet individually or groups can be formed to question one another on his/her knowledge of the Sahaba (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ قَالَ عُهُمْ).

Any suggestion for the improvement of this booklet will be highly appreciated and any errors or omissions pointed-out will be most welcome and corrected.

Last but not least, I would like to thank all those who assisted in the materialization of this compilation and humble book.

May Allah (جَلَجَوْلَةُ) accept this humble effort and make it a means of drawing us closer to the beloved Sahaba (رَفِيَ السُتُكَالِ عَهُرًا) and to realize their lofty status in Islam, (AAMEEN).

KHALID DHORAT (COMPILER) DARUL-ULOOM ZAKARIYYA 20TH AUGUST 1992 - SAFAR 1413 The main idea underlying this behest was that Muslim mothers, while going to bed at night, instead of telling myths and fables to their children, may narrate to them such real and true tales of the golden age of Islam that would create in them an Islamic spirit of love and esteem for Sahaba (رَضِيَ الشَّرَيُّيُّا عَلَيْهُمُّرُ) and thereby improve their 'Imaan'; and the proposed book may, thus, be a useful substitute for the current story books.

It is an admitted fact that the stories of the godly people deserve to be studied rather deeply, in order to derive proper benefit from them. This is more important in case of Sahaba (رَضَىٰ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ), who were chosen by Allah (عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ) for the company of His beloved and our dear Prophet (صَلَّ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ). Their stories not only serve as a beacon of Faith and Practice but also cause Allah's (عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ) blessings and mercy to descend on the readers. Junaid Baghdadi (رَحَمَةُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ), a head of the Sufees, once said:

"Stories of the pious and godly are Allah's (جَلُجِيُونُ) special devices, which encourage the hearts of those who strive in His path".

Somebody inquired of Junaid (رَحْمَةُاللهُ عَنْيُو) if he could cite something in support of his statement.

He replied:

"Yes. Allah (جَلَّجِلالَةُ) has said in His Book --

"And all that we relate unto thee of the stories of the messengers is in order that thereby We may make the heart firm. And herein hath come unto thee the Truth and an exhortation and a reminder for believers". (XI-120)

VIRTUES OF SAHABA (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ أ

In fact a detailed account of Sahaba (رَضَ اللهُ عَلَيْكُونَ)'s lives can not be covered even in big volumes. Just as we are today lacking in our other duties we owe to Islam, so are we very seriously neglectful in our respect and esteem of the Sahaba (رَضَيَ اللهُ عَلَيْكُونَ). We must remember that the Sahaba (رَضَيَ اللهُ عَلَيْكُونَ) are those people who laid the foundations of Islam. They are the pioneers in Tabligh. We can never be too grateful to them. May Allah (عَلَيْجُونُ أَلُونُ) shower his choicest blessings on their souls for their efforts in acquiring Islam from the Prophet (صَلُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلُونَ) and handing it down to their successors.

There are many virtues and privileges of the Sahaba (رَفِیْنِشْقَالِءُهُوْر) given in the Qur'an and Hadith. Allah (جَلْجُوْلاً) says in His holy book.

"Muhammad is the Prophet (مَوْ اَسَاءُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَالُمُ) of Allah (جَلُّ جَالُولاً). And those with him are hard against the disbelievers and merciful among themselves. Thou (O, Muhammad (مَوْ اَسَاءُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ) see-est them bowing and falling prostrate (in Salaat), seeking bounty from Allah (حَلْ خَلُولاً)) and (His) acceptance.

On their faces there are marks, being the traces of their prostration. Such is their likeness in the Torah and their likeness in Gospel; like as sown corn that sendeth forth its shoot and strengthenth it and riseth firm upon it stalk, delighting the sowers-that He may enrage the disbelievers with (the sight of) them. Aliah (عَلَجُهُونُ) has promised, unto such of them as believe and do good works, His forgiveness and immense reward. (29 AL-FA)."

- 2) Allah (جَلَجَرُكُ) was well-pleased with the believers when they swore allegiance unto thee beneath the tree and He knew what was in their hearts, and He sent down peace and reassurance on them and rewarded them with a near victory. And much booty that they will capture. Allah (جَلْجَرُلا) is ever Mighty, Wise. (XLVIII: 18:19)"
- 3) Of the believers are men who are true to what they covenanted with Allah (בּלֹבִילּעׁ). Some of them have paid their vow by death (in battle), and some of them are still waiting to receive their martyrdom: and they have not altered in the least. (XXXIII: 23)
- And the first to lead the way (in accepting Islam) among the Muhajirin and the Ansar,



and those who followed them in sincerity, Allah (عَلَيْهِوْ) is well pleased with them and they are well pleased with Him; and he hath made ready for them Gardens underneath which rivers flow, wherein they will abide for ever. That is the supreme triumph. (IX: 100)"

In the above verses of the Qur'an Allah (جَلَّ جَلَاهُ) has praised Sahaba (جَلَّ جَلَاهُ) and expressed His pleasure with them. Similarly the books of Hadith are full of their virtues e.g.:

- (1) Follow Abu Bakr and 'Umar (رَضِى اللهُ تَوَالَ عُلُهُمْ) when I am no more with you.'
- (2) My Sahaba (رَبِيَ المُتَهَالِ عَلَهُمُ) are like (Guiding) stars. Whomsoever you follow, you will be guided (on the right path):"
- (3) "Likeness of my Sahaba (رَضِّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْمُ) (among mankind is as the lieness of salt in the food. There is no relish in the food without the salt."
- (4) "Beware (of opening your tongue) in slighting my Sahaba (نَفِيَ النَّهُوْلُ عُهُوْرُ). Do not make them the target fo your calumny. Who loves them loves them for his love for me, and who spites them spites them for his spite for me. Who

annovs them, annoys me, and who annoys me annoys Allah (خَرُجُونُ). Allah (كَا جُونُ اللهُ عَلَيْنَ اللهُ إِلَيْنَ اللهُ إِلَيْنَ اللهُ إِلَيْنَ ا will very soon seize the person who annoys them "

- (5) "Do not revile my Sahaba (رَفَيْ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ). If any of you (persons coming after Sahaba (ارض برناية الله عنهم) has spent gold (in Sadagah) equal in weight to Mount Uhud, he cannot get a reward equal to what my Sahaba get while spending one or half (رَضَ بِيَامُونِالِ عَهُمُ) "Mudd" of grain only." (A 'Mudd' equal I ¾ lbs.)
- "on the person who reviles my Sahaba (6) (خَا حَدُولَةُ) rests the curse of Allah (رَفَعَ اللَّهُ عَلَّمًا) and of angels and of men combined. Neither his Fardh nor his Naff is accepted by Ailah " (خَا خَلَالُهُ)
- (7)s, Allah فَأَ اللهُ عَلَمُ وَسَلَمُ) s, Allah) has preferred my Sahaba (زفن الله نوال علية) above all His creation. He has again preferred four of my 'Sahaba over the rest of them. They (رَضَىٰ اِللَّهُ يُعَالَىٰ عَلَهُمَ ۖ) are Abu Bakr, 'Umar, 'Usman and Ali ". (رضى اللهُ تعالى عنهم)

- "O, People" I am pleased with Abu Bakr. You (8)should realize his rank. I am also pleased with 'Umar, Ali, 'Usman, Talhah, Zubair, Sa'ad, saeed. Abdur-Rehman-bin-Auf and Abu Ubaidah (زَخَيْ اللَّهُ لَيُكُلِّمُ). You should realize their rank. O, people! Allah (حِرْ خِبَرُكُ) has announced he forgiveness of all those who participated in Uhud and who swore allegiance at Hudeybiah. O, people! You should have regard for me while dealing with my Sahaba زفي الأَمْوَالُ عَلَيْهُا), specially those who are my kindred by marriage. Beware doing wrong to them, lest they complain against you on the Day of Judgement and you may not be pardoned."
- (9) "Have regard for men in dealing with my Sahaba (زَفَيَ الْمَانِيَالُ عَهَانُ) and my kindred in marriage. The person who has regard for me shall be in the protection of Allah (جَلْ جَلْ جَلَانُ) is free of any obligation to him who has no regard for me. He may seize him any time.
- (10) "On the Day of Judgement, I shall be the guardian of those who have regard for me in their dealing with my Sahaba (رَفِينَ اللهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ مُلَّالًا)." (رَفِينَ اللهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ مَا اللهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَل

(11) "The person who has regard for me in his dealing with my Sahaba (رَفِيَ السُّمَالُ عَهُرُ), shall be able to reach me, when I shall be at Kauthar; while the person who has no regard for me in his dealing with them shall not be able to approach me. He may have a look at me from a distance."

Hazrat Ayub Sakhtiani (مِنْحَمَّةُ عَلَيْهِ) says:

"Who loves Abu Bakr (رَفِيَ الْفَعَالَىٰءَيَّا), he establishes his faith. Who loves 'Umar (وَفِيَ الْفَعَالَىٰءَ), he receives guidance on the right path. Whoso loves Usman (رَفِيَ اللهُ عَلَىٰ), he is illumined with the light of Allah (رَفِيَ اللهُ عَلَىٰ). Whoso loves Ali (جَلَّ جَلَيْكُولُ), he holds fast to the cable of Allah (جَلَ جَلَ عَلَىٰ). Whoso honours Sahaba (رَفِيَ اللهُ عَلَىٰ), he can never ba a Munafig. Whoso reviles them, he is surely an innovator of Munafig or an anti-Sunnat. No good action of such person, I am afraid, will be accepted by Allah (عَلَىٰجُولُولُ) until he cleans his heart of their spite, and begins to love all fo them."

Hazrat Sahl-bin-Abdullah (وَحْمَةُاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ) says;

"He, who does not honour Sahaba" (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْز), has actually not believed in the Prophet (".(صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)

QUESTION

Do you know Who is a ?(رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) Sahabi

ANSWER

Sahabi (رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) is the one who saw Hazrat Muhammad (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) or attended his noble company as a Muslim and died as a Muslim.

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"FIRSTS" IN ISLAM

- 1 Who from amongst the adult companions of Rasulullah (مَثَى اللهُ مُنْيُورَمَلُور), was the first to accept Islam?
- 2 From amongst the children, who was the first to accept Islam?
- 3 From amongst the slaves, who was the first to accept Islam?
- 4 From amongst the women, who was the first to accept Islam?
- 5 Who was the very **first** to accept Islam from amongst the entire creation?
- 6 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَالُمُتِيَالُ) was the **first** to create a sea-fleet and to develop NAVAL-power in Islam?
- 7 Who was the first officially-appointed and independent judge in Islam?
- 8 Who was the first to attach a door to his house in Makka-tul-Mukarramah?

- 9 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) was the **first** to be buried at Kufa (A city in Iraq)?
- 10 Who was the **first** male to be martyred in Islam?
- 11 Who was the **first** female to be martyred in Islam?
- 12 Which Sahabi (كَفِى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) was the **first** to be buried in the cemetery of Madina-tul-Munawwarah, Jannat-ul-Bagee?
- 13 Who was the **first** Sahabi (وَضِىَاللَّهُتَوَالْعَنَهُ) to be named "Muhammad" after Rasululiah ?(صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَىٰهِ وَسَلَّمُ)
- Who shot the first arrow in Islam? In the battle of "UHUD" he killed three mushrikeen (polytheists) with one arrow?
- 15 By whom was the first prison built in Islam?
- 16 Who was the first child to be born to the Muhajireen (emigrants) in Madina-tul-Munawwarah?
- 17 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَ عَنْهُ) was the first to

be born to the Ansaar (Medinites) in Madinah?

- 18 Who was the **first** teacher of Islam sent to Madinah-tui-Munawwarah by Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)?
- 19 By whom was the first masjid built in Islam at Quba?
- 20 Who was the **first** Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) to be martyred in the battle of "BADR"?
- 21 In which Sahabi's (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) mouth did Rasulullah (مَثَلُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) first apply his blessed Saliva?
- 22 Which two Sahabis (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَلَيْهُمَا) were the **first** to accept Islam from the Ansaar?
- 23 Who was the first horseman in Islam?
- 24 Which couple was the **first** to emigrate in the path of Allah (جَلَّ جَرُّ الْ) to Abyssinia after the prophet Hazrat Lut (مَنْسُاتُنَاهُ)?
- 25 Who was the **first** Sahabi (رَضِىَاللَّهُ تَمَالُ عَنْهُ) to greet Rasulullah (مُثَلِّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) with the Muslim code of greeting "Assalamu-Alaikum

? (أَلَتُهُ لَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرُحْمَةُ اللهِ) "Warahmatullah

- 26 Who was the **first** Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) to light a lamp in Masjid-e-Nabawi? When Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) saw this lamp, he exclaimed in exuberance "If I had a daughter, I would have given her hand in marriage to you!"
- 27 Which Sahabi (نَضِىَاللَّهُ الْلَّهُ عَلَىٰ) was the **first** to accept Islam from Rome?

 He dearly wished to personally migrate to Madina-tul-Munawwarah with Rasulullah (صَرَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ), but due to some reasons he could not. However he was the **first** to migrate after Rasulullah (مَرَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ).
- 28 Which Sahabi (وَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) was the **first** to raise his sword for the cause of Allah (جَلَّ جَبُرُكُمُ) when the rumour had spread that Rasulullah (مَلَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) had been taken captive by the Quraish?
- 29 Who was the **first** Sahabi (رَفِينَاللَهُتَعَالَٰعَنُهُ) to recite the Quraan aloud to the Quraish?
- 30 Who was the **first** Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَ عَنْهُ) who pledged allegiance to fight until death, when

the Muslims were barred from entering Makkatul-Mukarramah on the occasion of "Hudybiyah"?

- il The wives of Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمٌ) once asked him "Who from amongst us will join you first?".
 - Rasulullah (مَنَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ "The one with the longest hands". Hazrat Saudah (اَفِيَ اللهُ عَالَيُّةَ) had the one with the longest hands but she was not the first to pass away after Rasulullah (مَنَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ).

Then only did they realize that Rasulullah (صَرُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) meant the one who spends the most in charity! What was her name?

- 32 He was the **first** in Islam to compile a book on Ahadith called "SADIQAH" in the time of Rasulullah (مَا اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُمْ).
- 33 Who was that Sahabi (رَضِ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) who pioneered the first raid in Islam on the Kuffar after the Muslims had been granted permission to defend themselves?
- 34 Who was the first to call out Azaan in the Kaabah?

- 35 Who was a **first** woman of this ummat to memorize the entire Quran?
- 36 He was the **first** to introduce the tradition of performing Namaaz before being executed. What was his name?

DID YOU KNOW THAT IBN ABBAS'S (کونن اللگکال عَنْهُ) MOTHER WAS THE **FIRST** TO DRAPE THE KAABAH WITH A CLOTH?

ANSWERS

Note: The first numeral denotes the name of the "KITAAB" from which the answer had been extracted. A list of these has been provided at the end of this book. "V" denotes volume No. and "P" denotes Page No. "Hazrat" should be read before each name.

1. "FIRSTS" IN ISLAM

l	H. ABU BAKR (رضى الدائقة) 109 (P. 109)
	H. ALI BIN ABU TALIB (مخيشتون عند)(1 P. 109)
1	H. ZAID BIN HARISA (رض اهلفائل عنه) (1 P. 109)
-1	H. KHADIJA-TUL-KUBRA (رضي تعيَّاتنان عَلَيْل)(1 P. 109)
٠,	H. KHADIJA-TUL-KUBRA (رضي تفقاتنال تفقية) (3 P. 616)
11	H. MUAWIYA (زَفِق اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ (رَفِق اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّ
1	H. ZAID BIN SABIT (تغيرهناشان(منة) (يورهناشان (علي الله (علي ال
25	H. SUHALL BIN AMR (نَوْنِ اللَّهُمَالُوعَةُ) (18 V.4 P. 178)
9	H. KHABBAB BIN AL-ARAT (تېنىشقىتالغىنة)(20 V.1 P. 26)
10	H. HARIS (زنجي الفائقال المناف
11	H. SUMAYYA (نفىسئىن غايا)
12	H. USMAN BIN MAZOON (زبي الثقفال عنه) (2 P. 602)
13	H. MUHAMMAD BIN
	HATIB AL-JUMAHI (زبين الفانتيال عنه)(4)
14	H. SAAD BIN ABI WAQQAS (نبى المنافقال عند) (8 P. 715)

15	H. ALI BIN ABI TAALIB (نين اشفال عنه)
16	H. ABDULLAH IBN ZUBAIR (نَغِيْمَنَاسَالْ عَنْهُ) (2 P. 362)
17	H. NUMAN BIN BASHEER (نَجِي اللهُ فِتَالَى عِنْهُ }
18	H. MUSAB BIN UMAIR (زَضِيَاللهُ قَالِمَتْهُ)
19	H. AMMAR BIN YASIR (نَبْنَ سَمُعَالَّمَةِ)
20	H. UMAIR BIN AL-HUMAM (ئەنىشىنىڭىنىدۇ)
21	H. ABDULLAH IBN ZUBAIR (رَمَوْمِاللَّفَالِيَّةُ) (2 P. 605)
22	H. MAAZ BIN HARIS
	H. RAFI BIN MALIK (نفن فللتنازغليد)(2 P. 616)
23	H. MIQDAD BIN ASWAD (زنبي الشائيات عنه)
24	H. USMAN AND RUQAYYA (ஹண்ண்)(8 P. 436)
25	H. ABU ZAR GHIFARI (نخيطانطانية)(8 P. 360)
26	H. TAMEEM-E-DARI (نون مناشان فيه)(2 P. 588)
27	H. SHOAIB-E-ROOMI (زفين الله ثلثان الله عنها) (9 V.1 P. 8)
28	H. ABU ABDULLAH ZUBAIR
	H. AL-AWAM (نَضْ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى) (9 V.1 P. 18)
29	H. ABDULLAH IBN MASOOD (نَجْنَ الشَّقَعَالَ عَنْهُ) (9 V.4 P. 3)
30	H. ABU SINAN AL-ASADY (رَفِن شَنْتُولْ عَنْهُ)
31	H. ZAINAB (كَجْنَظَشَانَعْهَا)(2 P. 213)
32	H. ABDULLAH [BN AMR AL-AAS (رُبُونَ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ)
33	H. ABDULLAH IBN JAHASH (مِنْيَاتِثَانُاعِنَة)(8 P. 306)
34	H. BILAL (نَّوْنَاتِثَاثَاتُ)) (نَوْنَاتِثَاثَاتُكَ)
35	H. A[SHA S]DDIQA (كَبْنَاهْتَشَانِيَةُوْ)
36	H. KHUBAIS (نَفِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ)(5 V.2 P. 586)

Interesting Facts Relating To The Beloved Wives Of RASULULLAH (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)

- ا Who were the two wives of Rasulullah (مَثَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلَّمَ) upon whom Allah (مَثَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلَّمَ) conveyed his Salaams?
- left her (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيُهِ وَسَلَمَ) Which wife of Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمَ) left her turn for Hazrat Aisha (ذَا فِينَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَلَهَا)
- نَافِيَ الْفَقَالَ عَنْهُ أَنْ الْفَقَالَ عَنْهُ أَلَى الْفَقَالَ عَنْهُ أَلَى الْفَقَالَ عَنْهُ وَالْفَقَالَ عَنْهُ وَالْفَقَالَ عَنْهُ وَالْفَقَالَ عَنْهُ اللهِ وَالْفَقَالَ عَنْهُ اللهِ وَاللهِ وَلِلْ اللهِ وَاللهِ وَاللهِ وَاللهِ وَاللهِل
 - Who was the blessed wife of Rasululiah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)،
- ا Who was the only Virgin wife of Rasulullah ?at the time of her marriage (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)
- ' صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) pronounce a single divorce upon which Hazrat Jibraeel (عَنْيَ النَّامَةِ) pleaded with Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ النَّامَةِ) to revoke it on account of her

piety and for the sake of Hazrat Umar. (رُضَىٰاللَّهُمُنَالُـعَلَّهُ).

What was this fortunate lady's name?

- 6 Because of which wife of Rasulullah (صَلَىٰ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَمِنَالَمْ) was the verse pertaining to "Tayammum" (Dry Ablution) revealed in the Quran?
- 7 Which wife of Rasulullah (صَلَىٰ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمُ) received the most dowry, four thousand silver coins?
- 8 Which wife of Rasulullah (صَنَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلْمُ) was known as "Ummul Masaakeen" (mother of the Destitute)? She only had the opportunity of staying with Rasulullah (مَنَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) for eight months after which she was martyred and mutilated in the battle of "Uhud" by the polytheists.
- 9 Which blessed wife of Rasulullah (مُثَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ saw him in a dream in a distressed condition when Hazrat Husain (رُفِي اللهُ عَلَيْهُ) was martyred on the plains of `Karbala?
- 10 Which wife of Rasululiah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمٌ) saw a portion of the moon falling into her lap in a dream?...Kinanah-her former husband on

13

hearing this dream severly struck her and exclaimed "You seem to be desiring to become the wife of the king of Madinah".

- 11. Which wife was chosen for marriage to Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمُ) by Allah (جَلَ جَلَاثُلُ) Himself after she was divorced by Hazrat Zaid Ibn-e-Harisa (رَفِي اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ)?
- 12 Which wife of Rasulullah (مَثَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلُمُ) married him on a certain place and passed-away on the very same place at the ripe old age of 81?

would be with her (مَلَّ اللَّهُ عُلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) would be

- under one sheet and yet receive wahee (Protected Revelation).
 She was the one whose picture Hazrat Jibraeel (عَلَيْهَالِيَّالِا) would bring on a silken cloth to Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمُ) saying "This will be your future bride" Mention has also been made in the Ouran regarding her chastity.
- 14 Who were her only two wives of Rasulullah (مَنَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) who passed-away in his lifetime?

What was her name?

15 Which wife of Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was a descendent of Hazrat Haroon (عَلْيُوالنَّكُمُ). The brother of Hazrat Moosa (عَلْيُوالنَّكُمُ)

16 Whom did Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمْ) take as his second wife after the death of Hazrat KHADIJA-TUL-KUBRA (وَضَى اللهُ تَعَالَى عُنْهَا)

ANSWERS INTERESTING FACTS RELATING TO THE BELOVED WIVES OF RASUL (مَرْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلُوْ)

i	
1	H. AISHA & KHADIJA (رس سفتيال عليه)
2	H. SAUDAH BINT ZAMA AH (بين صِنصِلتها)
3	H. SAUDAH BINT ZAMA AH (بغن تهمينانيك)
4	H. AISHA BINT ABU BAKR (رس صناية الله عنه)
5	H. HAFSAH BINT UMAR (رصى تعليمال عنه)
6	H. AISHA BINT ABU BAKR (رفياتيناولعها) (3 P. 184)
7	H. UMME HABIBA (سى تاتانىپ)
8	H. ZAINAB BINT KHUZAIMAH (بريوستوانټي) (عروستوانټي)
9	H. UMME SALMAH BINT
	H. ABU UMMAYYA (رض الفائدال الله عليه على 120)
10	H. SAFIYYA BINT HUYAY (زضي المنتجال علي)
11	H. ZAINAB SINT JAHASH (جنيستسانقلية)
12	H. MAYMOONAH BINT HARIS (﴿ رَضِيفَتِناوْتُهَا)(ع 2. 648)
13	H. AISHA BINT ABU BAKR (ப்பெல்ல்)(3 P. 615)
14	H. KHADIJA AND ZAINAB (رئون شائلة)(20 V.1 P. 207)
15	H. SAFIYYA (نَجْنَ مَنْ عَنْالُ عَنْنَا)(20 V.1 P. 212)
16	H. SAUDAH BINT ZAMA AH (من النفاشات) (3 P. 614)

Titles Of Some Famous Sahaba (رَضَىٰاللَهُتُوالْيَعُنُهُمْ)

- I Hazrat Abu Huraira (رَفِيَ اللَّمَاتُونَا عَبِيَّا) is a famous sahabi (رَفِيَ اللَّمَاتُونَا) who was known by this title. More than 40 versions of his name is recorded. Name only one of his more accepted names.
- 🗈 What was Hazrat Abu Bakr's (زَفَىٰ الْهَاتُوٰلُ عَنْهُ) name?
- 🏄 What was Hazrat Ali's (زَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) title?
- ا What was Hazrat Abdullah Ibn Masood's (رُفِيَ النَّذَيُّة الْعَنْةُ عَالَى عَنْهُ) title?
- fitle? (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تُعَالَّ عَنْهُ) title?
- 6 Hazrat Abu Ayyoob Ansari (رُفِيَ اللهُ لَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) was a title of a famous sahabi. What was his name?
- / Hazrat Abu Bakra (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَوَالَ عَزِيهُ) is a title of a famous sahabi. What was his name?
- الله Hazrat Abu Mahzoorah (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) was a title of a known Moazzin of Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) What was his name?

- 9 Hazrat Umme Hani (نَفِيَ النَّنْتُوَالُ عَنْهَا) was a title of a sahabiya well liked by Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). What was her name?
- 10 Whose title was "ATEEQ" (The liberated one)?
- 11 Which Sahabiya (ئَغِيَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُ) was known as "Humayraa" (Little Red one)?
- 12 What was the name of Ummul-Mominean. Hazrat Umme Salma (رَفَىٰ اللَّمُوْلِيَّ عُلَيْنَ)?
- 13 What was the name of Ummul-Momineen. Hazrat Umme Habiba (زَفِيَ الْمُعَالِيُّةُ عَلَيْكُمُّا)?
- 14 Who was known as "Zui-yadayn" (The one with long hands)?
 He was that same Sahabi who detected Rasulullah (صَالِيَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللّٰهُ) slip-up in Namaaz when he had performed a rakaat less.
- 15 Who is known as the "yusuf (عَنْهِاسْتُور)" of this ummat? Hazrat Umar (رَفِيَاسُهُنَالِّ عَنْه) named him this due to his breathtaking handsomeness.
- 16 Abu Sufyan was a prominent leader of the Makkans who later embraced Islam.
 What was his name?



ANSWERS

TITLES OF SOME FAMOUS SAHABA (رَضِيَ اللهُ لَكَالُ عَلَهُمْ)

ı	H. ABDULLAH IBN SAKHAR (نَعْنَ هَمْنَاتُلْمُنَةُ)
.1	H. ABDULLAH IBN USMAN (نى الله الله عنه)
;	H. ABU TURAAS (رَضَى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَبُدُ)(2 P. 78)
-1	H. (BN UMME ABO (تخريفةتفائيعة) (2 P. 577)
٠,	H. ABUL MISKEEN (نَجِي شَاتُعَالَ عَلَيَّ)
ŧ.	H. KHALID IBN ZAID (جَينشْڤالَعَة) (2 P. 586)
1	H. NUFE BIN HARIS (زنى هفتيالغنه) (2 P. 587)
24	H. SAMURA BIN MIYAR (نامنهشمالينة)(2 P. 618)
٠,	H. FAAKHTA BINT ABU TAALIB (دبن ساتان الله)
ŧΟ	H. ABU BAKR (﴿ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ (2 P. 556)
1.1	H. AISHA (نَضِ هَنْمَاكُمُو) (2 P. 560)
12	H. HIND BINT ABU UMAYYA (نَوْنَاشَتُونَا)(2 P. 599)
13	H. RAMLAH BINT ABU SUFYAN (இல்லி)(2 P. 592)
1-4	H. UMAR BIN KHIRBAQ (نافئة المناسل عنه)
15	H. JARSÉR BIN ABDULLAH (نخناهاناشنة)(2 P. 14)
16	H. SAKHAR IBN HARB AMAWI (نون هلافالالمنان)(5 V-2 P. 568)

Outstanding Virtues Of Some Sahaba (رَضَى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَهُمُ)

- 1 Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ تَبَالُ عَنْهُ) was known to be the most obedient to his mother?
- 2 Regarding which poet did Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ مُلَاثِهُ وَسَلَّمُ) say that his quatrains contains the most poetry? This Poet when embracing Islam discarded all his poetry and said "The Quran is sufficient for my salvation". What was his name?
- 3 For which Sahabi (رَضِيَاسَتُهَالَّعَنَهُ) did Rasulullah (مَثَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) make dua of Barakat (Blessings) in his trade? It is said that, Had he sold soil, he would also make a profit.

 What was his name?
- 4 Which two Sahaba (رَقِيَ اللّٰهُ قَالَ عَلَهُمَا) were known as mustajab-ud-dawat? (Whose duas were definitely accepted).
- 5 Through which Sahabi's (رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) suggestion was Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) buried in his own house?

- Which Sahabi's (يَوْمَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ features resembled г. the most? (عَنْهِالنَّلَامِ) the most
 - Which Sahabi (رَضَ الصَّفَال عَنْهُ) was known to have a booming voice? It is said that his shout could he heard over a distance of 8 miles?
- :: أَ أَنْ اللَّهُ ثَمَالًا عَنْهُ) did Rasulullah (رَفْعُ اللَّهُ ثَمَالًا عَنْهُ) did Rasulullah ا make this dua, "O Allah (صَا اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَالُتُ) (కోస్ట్ క్లి)! make him a quider (towards truth) and guided (himself) and spread guidance through him".
- ٠j Whose funeral bier was the lightest from ?(رَضَىٰاللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُمْ) amongst the Sahaba
- The best women of the previous ummat were 11) Maryam (نَفِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالُ عُلِّهَا) and Aasiyah (نَفِي اللَّهُ تَعَالُ عُلَّهَا). Wife of Firoun.
 - Name the three best women of this ummat.
- (صَلَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلُّو) Which women did Rasulullah 1.1 seen in Jannat, on the occasion of Miraaj?
- 12 Concerning which Sahabi (رُفِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) did ,remark (صَرَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلَّمَ) remark "Believe whatever he Says", and "If I were to appoint a leader over you without consultation, I

would have appointed him".

- 13 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) was the most liked by Rasulullah (صَلَّمَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)
- 14 Which Sahabi's (تَفِيَ التَّمُثَالَ عَنْهُ) face had a stricking resemblance to that of Rasulullah (صَلِّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ)
- 15 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) did Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمِ) regarded as "Pious Company"?
- 16 Which Sahabi(ئۇنىشۇقتاڭقتاڭ) was protected from Shaytaan by Allah(جُلُّجِيَّرُانُهُ)?
- 17 Whose opinion was revealed in the Quran on 20 occasions?
- 18 From which Sahabi (نَفِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) would the angels observe modesty?

 Such was his modesty that after having greeted Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمٌ) with his hands, he never touched his private-parts thereafter with his right hand.
- 19 Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) would the angels greet?

- When this Sahabi (كَفِينَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) intended to perform Umrah Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمَ) requested him to make dua for him!
 What was this dynamic Sahabi's (رَفِينَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) name?
- ا In the battle of the "Trench" which Sahabi (رَضَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) invited Rasulullah (رَضَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) for meals?

 Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) brought along the entire army and the food which was meant for three sufficed for them all.
- ್ To which Sahabi (رَضِيَالُهُوَيَّا) did a wolf deliver the message of Islam upon which he accepted Islam?
- ا In whose form did Jibraeel (عَلَيْهِاسَيُّهُمُ) sometimes appear with revelation?

 He was an extremely handsome Sahabi
 (وَفِيَ اللَّهُ قَالُ عَنْهُ).
- ا He was a fortune-teller before accepting Islam. His jinnats persuade him for 3 consecutive days of the necessity of embracing Islam on the hands of Rasulullah (مَثَلُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَمَثَلَرُ). Heeding their advice he embraced Islam. What was his name?

- While worshipping the idols, the idols twice encouraged him to embrace Islam. Having no alternative he accepted the idols plea and embraced Islam.
 - What was this Sahabi's (تَضِيَاللَّهُنَيَّالَ عَنْهُ) name?
- 26 Which Sahabi (بَغِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى) used to recite 12,000 times istighfaar daily? He owned a Tasbeeh (Rosary) comprising of a 1000 knots and he would never allow himself sleep until he had completed the entire rosary.
- 27 Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ شِهُوَالَى) used to recite the entire Quran in one rakaat?
 Two manuscripts of the Quran, become totally worn out by his excessive recitation. Finally he was martyred while reciting the Quran, his blood spilling on its open pages.
- 28 On the Occasion of Miraj (Ascension), Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) heard somebody's footsteps before him in Jannat. This was due to this Sahabi's (وَضِيَ اللهُ تَكَالُ عَنْهُ) habit of making wudhu (Ablution) whenever is broke and perform salaat. What was this elevated Sahabi's (وَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالُ عَنْهُ) name.

- ارضىالانتانى بىلىنى (رضىالانتانى). At the suggestion of this Sahabi (رضىالانتانى), the trench was dug on the outskirts of Madinahtul-Munawwarah on the occasion of the battle of the "TRENCH".

 What was this intelligent Sahabi's (كالتالانان)
 - What was this intelligent Sahabi's (رَجُنَ اللَّهُ عَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) name?
- ان Eleven Sahaba (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ) saw the Azaan being delivered in their dreams. Which Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) narrated is first to Rasulullah (صَلَّمُ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلْمٌ)
- ا From which two orphans did Rasulullah (صَلْ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) Purchase the piece of land for the construction of Masjid-e-Nabawi?
- i.' In the battle of "BADAR" his sword broke. Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسِلُو) gave him a piece of wood which immediately turned into a perfect and glittering sword.

 What was this fortunate Sahabi's (رَضِ اللهُ قَالَ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَالَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَالَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَالَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلِيهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلِي عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلِي عَلِي عَلَيْهُ عَلِي عَ
- ا In Rasulullah's (مَلَىٰ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَالُوْ) last Ramadhaan on this earth, he recited the Quran twice to Jibraeel (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ). Which Sahabi (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) was also present during this recitation?

- (صَنَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) Which daughter of Rasulullah (صَنَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) would be the leader of the ladies in Jannat? She passed-away only 6 months after Rasulullah (صَنَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) demise due to extreme sorrow for him.
- 35 Concerning which Sahabi (مَنْ اللَّهُ الْمُعَالَّىٰ) did Rasulullah (مَنْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ) prophesize that he would wear the gold-bangles of Chosroes 'emperor of Persia'?

 This prophecy was fulfilled in the reign of Hazrat Umar (وَضَى اللَّهُ الْعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ).
- 36 Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ قَبَالُ عَبُهُ) could dig the sideward grave (lahd) the best?

 He also dug Rasulullah's (مَمْزُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ grave.
- Jannat will whole-heartedly welcome him and fling all 8 doors open for him.
 Rasulullah's (صَّلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ مَنْ) advisors from the sky are Jibraeel (عَلَيْهِ اللهُ مَنْ) and Mikaeel (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمٌ) advisor on this Rasulullah's (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمٌ) advisor on this earth. He holds the greatest status in this ummat after Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمٌ). What was this virtuous Sahabi's (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمٌ) name?
 - features are recorded (مَنَ اللهُ عَلَيُونِيلُو) features are

in detail in the Torah (Old-Testament).

On seeing Rasulullah (مَأَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمُ) this Jewish - Scholar exclaimed: "My recognition of Rasulullah (مَأَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمُ) was more clear then the recognition of my own son".

What was his name?

On his death the throne of Allah (جُلَّ عِبَرُاتُ) shook.

70,000 angels attended his funeral. The crowd was so intense that Rasulullah (صَوْنَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) had to tip-toe and tread gently.
What was this Sahabi's (وَضَى اللَّمُتُوالُ عَنْهُ) name?

- اَلَ Hazrat Abu Bakr's (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ قَالَى) name has been mentioned by indication in the Quran. Which Sahabi's (رَفِيُ اللَّهُ قَالَى) name has been clearly mentioned?
- ال المحالة ال
- ا (رَضِيَاللَّهُ تَبَالُ عَنْهُ) was a Muhajii (رَضِيَاللَّهُ تَبَالُ عَنْهُ)

(Emigrant) as well as an Ansaari(Host)? More, he was a slave as well as a free-person. He ranked from the top-level Qurra (expert in the recitation of the Quran).

What was his name?

- 43 The Mushrikeen through him into a fire. Upon this Rasulullah (مَنَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ supplicated: "O Fire! Become peaceful and cool upon him just as how you did to Ebrahim (عَلَيْهِ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ)".

 What was this Sahabi's (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) name who did not burn in the fire?
- 44 Name those two Sahab a (رَضَى اللهُ مُعَالَى اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ ال
- 45 He was completely blind. Rasulullah (مَثَّ سَتُمَا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) rubbed some of his spittle into his eyes. His eyesight was regained and till the end of his life he could thread a cotton into a needle-head.

 What was his name?
- 46 When relieving himself in the jungle a rat

came and left a gold coin before him. The rat made 17 trips from his hole to this Sahabi (مَوْنَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ اللهُ عَلَىٰ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ اللهُ عَلَىٰ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ اللهُ عَلَىٰ اللهُ عَلَىٰ

Before all the coins were exhausted he was a rich man.

What was this fortunate Sahabi's (رَجِيَ اللَّهُ تُعَالَى عَنْهُ) name?

- الَّ Which Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) held the standard (flag) of Islam in the unit of Rasululiah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) on the occasion of the conquest of Makkah?
- ا کَفِیَانِتُگَالُے عَنْہُ) was seen eating out-of-season grapes in his prison cell when he was treacherously captured by the KUFFAR?
- ا کَفِیَاسُتُگَالِیَهُهُ) horse had started jumping restlessly whilst he was reciting the Quran on account of the presence of angels listening?
- نَفِيَاللَّهُ عَالَى Which Sahabiyah (نَفِيَاللَّهُ عَالَى) is known as "The lady of the Battle of Uhud"?
- il Hazrat Umar's (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) sister played

an important role in his accepting Islam when he was on his way to assassinate Rasulullah (صَّلَ اللهُ عَلَيُهُ وَسَلَمُ).

What was her name?

- 52 Once Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) received a gold-chain from the Najashi, king of Abbysynnia.
 Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) said, "I shall give this necklace to whom I love most".
 To whom did Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) give this necklace?
- 53 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) payed for the plot upon which Masjid-e-Nabawi was built?
- 54 Which Sahabi's (تَغِيَّ اللَّهُ تَبَالُ عَنْهُ) eyes were so sharp that he could aim an arrow at his enemies in the dark?
- This Sahabi (مُغِيَّ اللَّهُ قَالَى عَنْهُ) was most particular in following all the sunnats of Rasulullah (صُلَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ). It took him 8 years to memorize Surah-e-Baqarah because only after putting each and every verse into practice, would be proceed learning the next verse.

He had freed 1000 slaves, performed 70 Hajj and 1000 Umrahs.

What was this auspicious Sahabi's (رُفِحَ اللَّهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ) name?

- ا Hazrat Dawood (عَلَيْهِاللَّهُوَ) possessed such a melodious voice that when he used to recite the Torah the birds and the mountains used to recite with him (surah Saba Ayat, 10). Which Sahabi (رَمَوْنَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) did Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) praise saying, "You have been bestowed with the beautiful voice of Dawood (عَلَيُهِ السَّلَامِ)?
- ُنَّ for which Sahabi (رَغِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) did Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) make this dua, "O Allah (وَهَلُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) teach him accounting and writing, and save him from the punishment"?

 He also a scribe of revelation,
- 'انَّا (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) said concerning these two Sahabi's (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهُمُ) "I love them most from my household".
 "They are the flowers of this world", and "They are the youth of Jannat".
 What were their names?
- 'ان Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللّٰهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) was known to be the most just?

- Once Rasulullah (صَلَىٰ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمُ) announced Whoever guarantees me that he will never ask for anything from anybody, I will take the responsibility of him attaining Jannat". This was the same Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَلَىٰ) who was once guided by a lion towards his camp when he had lost his way. What was his name?
- 61 Allah (خِلْجِبُولا) mentions in the Quran that only a few people know the exact number of "The people of the cave". Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) claimed that he was from amongst those few people?
- 62 For which Sahabi (رَضَى اللّٰهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) did Rasulullah (مَثَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمٌ) perform funeral-prayers seventy times, because he was His most beloved uncle?
- 63 When Rasulullah (مَنَّ اللهُ مَنَّ اللهُ مَنَّ اللهُ مَنَّ اللهُ مَنَّ اللهُ مَنَّ اللهُ مَنْ اللهُ مَنْ اللهُ مَنْ اللهُ مَنْ اللهُ اللهُ wished to pair in brotherhood the Muhajireen and the Ansaar, at whose house did he gather all the Sahaba (رَفِينَ اللهُ مَنْ مَنْ اللهُ مَنْ أَمْ مُنْ أَمْ اللهُ مَنْ اللهُ اللهُ مَنْ اللهُ مَنْ اللهُ مَنْ اللهُ مَنْ اللهُ اللهُ مَنْ اللهُ مَا أَنْ اللهُ مَنْ اللهُ مَا مُنْ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مَنْ اللهُ مَا أَنْ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مُنْ اللهُ مُنْ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مُنْ اللهُ مُنْ اللهُ مُنْ اللهُ مُنْ اللهُ مُنْ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ مُنْ اللهُ مُلِنْ الللهُ مُنْ الللهُ مُنْ اللهُ مُنْ اللهُ مُنْ اللهُ مُنْ الل
- 64 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَاللَّنْكَالَ عَنْهُ) possessed the quality of Abstinence that of Hazrat Isa (عَلَواتُكُور)?

- ம் Rasulullah's (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) neighbours in Makkah would severely harrass and intimidate him. All of them died as non-believers but for one. Name him.
- no After being treacherously killed by the KUFFAR, they intended to chop his body up in small pieces. Allah (جَلُجُونُ) sent a swarm of wasps to protect his body which was later swallowed into the ground.
 - What was this divinely-protected Sahabi's (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ مَاللَّهُ عَلَيْكُ) name?

ANSWERS

OUTSTANDING VIRTUES OF SOME SAHABA (رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ تَعَالَى عَلَهُمْ)

1 H. HARISA BIN NUMAN (جينائشتانية)(2 P. 419)
2 H. LABEED (بى المنتقل تىنى)
3 H. URWAH BIN ABI AL-JAD (زنجى) (زنجى) (2 P. 254)
4 H. SAEED BIN ZAID (رض الفتعال عنه)(2 P. 546)
H. SAAD BIN ABI WAQQAS (نَقِينَهُمُنْفَانَعَةُ) 2 P. 578)
5 H. ABU BAKR SIDO(Q (خىستىنانىڭة)(2 P. 537)
6 H. URWAH BIN MASOOD (ناستشانتانانا)
7 H. ABBAS (نوي هنتفال منة) (المن هنتفال منة) 14 P. 157
8 H. MUAAWIYAH (فتياتشتانينة) (2 P. 579)
9 H. MUAAZ BIN JABAL (ناسى سائمان عنه) 2 P. 578)
10 H. FATIMA, H. KHADIJA
(سى الله 2 P. 573)((سى الله الله AND H. AISHA)
11 H. UMME SULAIM WIFE OF
H. ABU TALHA ANSAARI (بابن استندال بين العالم (2 P. 574)
2 P. 578)(ربی هنشان خه) 12 H. ABOULLLAH IBN MASOOD
(بغي هنانهان شنة) H. Atl (بغي هنانهان شنة) 13 H. Atl (المجن هنانهان شنة)
14 H. HASAN (من القنال عنه) His Grandson(2 P. 571)
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(وېي انتقتياني منټ) (بې انتقتياني منټ) 16 H. AMMAR
17 H. UMAR BIN KHATTAB (بخي)شتون(تمنية)
18 H. USMAN BIN AFFAN (رئېنى:ستتىنلىمىد)
19 H. IMRAN BIN HUSAIN (رَجَيْنَاشِئَيْنَالِ عَنْدُ)(2 P. 607)

10 H. UMAR BIN KHATTAB (وَفِنْ الْمُثَقَّالُ عَنْهُ)(2 P. 195)
ا زَخِنَ اهْنَتُهُالْغَنَةُ) H. JABIR BIN ABDULLAH (زَخِنَ اهْنَتُهُالْغَنَةُ)
H. UHBAN BIN AUS (رَفِينَ مِثْنَاتُونَ عَنْهُ)(5 V.2 P. 600)
: H. DAHYA AL-KALBI (نَعِيَاهِمُعُتالِعَيْة)
H. SAWAAD BIN QAARIB (ئۇنىشلاشلىقئە)(11 P. 72)
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نځنانځند) (زځنانځنانځنډ) H. ABU HURAIRA (زځنانځنانځند)
· / H. USMAN BIN AFFAN (وَفِنَ النَّقَالَعَةُ) (20 V.2 P. 46)
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יי H. SALMAN FARSY (ئۆنىنىئىنىڭ)
ID H. ABDULLAH BIN ZAID
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: (كۆن\شئىتانىنىد) (ئۆن\شئىتانىنىد) H. SURAQAH BIN JUHSHUM (ئۆن\شئىتانىنىد)
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: / H. ABU BAKR SIDDIQ (نَوْنَ التَّقَالُونَةِ)
: H. ABDULLAH IBN SALAAM (كَوْنَ الْمُعَالَّةُ اللهِ 14 P. 21)(14 P. 21)
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H. UBAD BIN BISHR (نون سنتوان کانیز)(6 P. 233)
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55 H. ABDULLAH BIN UMAR (كَوْنِ الشَّالِيَّةِ عَلَى)
56 H. MOOSA ASHARI (نَعْنَاسَتُعَالَمَتَةُ)(2 P. 575)
57 H. MUAWIYAH BIN ABU SUFYAN (ئۇنى شاقتەل ھىقا)(16 V.3 P. 14)
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59 H. ALI BIN ABI TALIB (تېنىشتىنىدى)
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65 H, HIKM BIN ABIL AAS (نَجْنَاهِنَكُالْمَتُنَا)(3 P. 98)
66 H. AASIM BIN SABIT (ஆம்மியிர்)(5 V.2 P. 569)

INCREDIBLE FEATS OF Some Sahaba (رَضَىَ اللّٰهُ تَوَالَى عَنْهُمْ (رَضَىَ اللّٰهُ تَوَالَى عَنْهُمْ)

- 1 He could run faster than a horse and his shout could be heard over a distance of 5 miles. On the occasion of "The treaty of Hudaybiah" this same Sahabi (رَضَى اللهُ اللهُ
- 2 This Sahabi (وَنِى اللَّهُوْلَ عَلَهُ) was the spokesman in the court of Nagus when the Quraish sent a delegation to bring the Muslims back to Makkah. After an inspiring speech he recited some verses from the Quran upon which the king himself broke down into tears and he granted the Muslims refuge in his land. What was this eloquent Sahabi's (ارَفِيَ اللَّهُوْلِ عَلَيْهُ) name?
- 3 Which Sahabi (وَفِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ اللَّهُ) had diligently offered his services to Rasulullah (هُنُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَائِرٌ) for ten years? During this entire period Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَائِرٌ) never as much scolded or frowned at him.

- 4 Who was the only person who managed tracking down Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (رَفِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) on the occasion of Hijrat?
 - He later became a Muslim.
- 5 In the battle of the "Trench",Rasulullah (مَثَلَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ) had gathered all the womenfolk in a fort.

 Which Sahabiya (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ) killed the jew with a peg of a tent, severed his head from
 - which sanabiya (ومن التعاليف) killed the jew with a peg of a tent, severed his head from his body and then threw it over the wall, when he came to make mischief with the women?
- 6 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَاللَهُوَالُ عَنْهُ) spotted "DAJJAL" in the sea when they were stranded on an Island after being shipwrecked?
- 7 Which Sahabi (تَضِىَ اللَّهُ عَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) intercepted Hazrat Umar (نَضِىَ اللَّهُ عَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) on his way to assassinate Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمَ) and deflected him to his sister's house?
- 8 Who was the commander of the "AL-AMBAR" expedition in which a huge whale was thrown out of the sea for the starving Sahaba (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَالَى عَالِي عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالِي عَالَى عَلَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَلَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَالَى عَلَى عَلَى عَالَى عَلَى عَالَى عَلَى عَالِي عَلَى عَلَى عَلَى عَالَى عَلَى عَالَى عَلَى عَالَى عَالَى عَلَى عَل
 - This fish was their provision for the next 18

days and Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) also partook of it.

- Which two youngsters killed Abu Jahl, one of the greatest enemies of Islam, in the battle of "BADAR"?
- (كَفِى الْهُنَالَ عَنْهُ) while performing Salaat in his orchard was distracted by a bird caught up in the dense foliage?
 He thus lost count of the number of RAKAATS he had performed. He became so grieved over this that he gave his entire orchard away in charity.
- Before embracing Islam, he lived in the lap of fuxury wearing clothes that cost more than 200 silver-coins. After accepting Islam he was martyred in the battle of "UHUD" and did not even have sufficient clothes to enshroud his naked body. What was his name?
- 1.2 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَ النَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) killed Musailamah-Al-Kazzab. The daring imposter who claimed prophethood. The same Sahabi (رَضِيَ النَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) had also martyred Hamzah (رَضِيَ النَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهِ), said to be Rasulullah's (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهِ) most beloved uncle, before embracing Islam.

- mastered the ﴿ وَجَرَاللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ ﴾) Which Sahabi 13 language of Syraic in 17 days and Hebrew in an astonishing 15 days?
- In the battle of "UHUD", two links of Rasulullah 14 helmet became lodged in his (صَلَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وُسَلَّمُ) blessed face. pulled them out (رَضَ اللَّهُ تُعَالَى عَنْهُ) Which Sahabi (وَضَ اللَّهُ تُعَالَى عَنْهُ) with his teeth, thus losing two teeth in the process?
- 15 which Sahabiya (نَعْمَ اللَّهُ قَدَالًا عَلَمُكَا) used to take active and prominent part in all the Jihads by Nursing the wounded and carrying off the martvred? She would also exhort and coax the Muslims
 - to fight bravely and fearlessly.
- On the occasion of "Hudaybiyah", Rasulullah's 16 army was barred from entering (صُرُّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ فِسَلَمُ) Makkah. Urwah, a disbeliever came to observe the Muslim army and would occasionally tug beard. Which (صَلَّمُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) beard. Which Sahabi (زَفَيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰعَتُهُ) struck Urwah's hand in anger?
- 17 In the battle of "MUTA". Rasulullah appointed three commanders (َ صَلَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)

who were all martyred. Name them.

then assumed (رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَيْنَهُ) then assumed leadership and broke nine swords.

- 18 On the day of "UHUD" Rasulullah (مَا اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلُونَا held up his sword and announced, "Who will take and fulfil its rights". Which brave Sahabi (دَفِيَ اللهُ عَمَالُ عَنْهُ) took it?
- 19 He shielded Rasulullah's (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) head with his own until one of his eyes fell out of its socket. Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمَ) replaced the eyes and supplicated to Allah (خَلَ جَلَّ جَلَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمُ) thus "O Allah (جَلَّ جَلَ جَلَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) he was shielded your prophet's (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) face, cure his eye and increase his eyesight".

 What was this Sahabi's (وَمَنَ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَالْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ
- 20 Hazrat Abu Bakr (رَضِىَاللهُتَوَالْعَنهُ) contributed all his wealth towards the expedition of "TABUK", while Hazrat Umar (رَضِىَاللهُتُوَالْعَنهُ) had contributed exactly half.

Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ قَالَ عَنْهُ) fulfilled the needs of one third of the entire army?

21 Khaybar was the stronghold of the Jews in Arabia. Rasulullah (صَلَىٰ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) said: "Tomorrow I will give the standard to a mem

who loves Allah (جَلَجَلَاتُهُ) and his apostie and he will conquer the fort (of Khaibar)". This Sahabi (رَضَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) was suffering from opthalmia and Rasulullah (مَثَلُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) applied spittle in his eyes upon which it was instantly cured.

Who was the conquerer of Khaibar?

22 Rasulullah (مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَالُمُ) and his companions were ostracized in "SHEB ABU TALIB". A huge ravine, for a period of three years until they were forced to eat acacia leaves due to starvation. Meanwhile; White-Ants had eaten the entire document besides the word "Bismillah" which bore testimony to their imprisonment.

Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ الْفُتَوَالُ عَلَيْ) tore-up the rest of the document which was hung on the Kaabah, after which the Muslims were free?

23 In the battle of "UHUD" he used his chest to shield Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ). Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) was much pleased with him and remarked "He is better than a hundred persons in the army".

What was this courageous Sahabi's (وُنَهُمُعُونُونَةُ)
name?

- 24 Which Sahabi (وَجَى اللّهُ وَالْحَالَةُ عَلَى) played the leading role of slaying the head of the renegade who arose in the caliphate of Abu Bakr (ضَالِعَلَى) . He had also conquered a major part of Iran with a small army.
- 25 During the last days of Rasulullah (مُلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) an imposter named "TOLAIHA" claimed prophethood. Which Sahabi (مَعْنَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) did Rasulullah (صَالَّ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَّمَ) dispatch to combat him?
- 26 Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) during the siege of "TAIF" sustained an injury caused by an arrow in his eye. Rasulullah (مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) said to him "If you wish, I can pray to Allah (جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ) who will cure your eye in a wink, If not, Allah (جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ) will grant you heaven instead". He opted for heaven.

 What was his name?
- 27 Which Sahabiya (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَهَا) was the greatest poetess of her time?
 In the battle of "Qadsiyah" she exhorted all four of her sons with her poetry to gallantly fight in Jihad, as a result all 4 of them were martyred.

- 28 Before the battle of "BADAR", three Sahabis (زَفِيَ اللَّ مَالُونَ) fought an individual sword combat against three KUFFAR. They killed all three of their apponents.
 What were their names?
- On accepting Islam, his mother refused to eat and drink until her son did not turn apostate. Her son replied thus "If I were to possess a thousand souls and if all were to be extracted from my body, then too I will not renounce Islam".

 What was this inchired Sababile Acceptable as

What was this inspired Sahabi's (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ تُعَالَّ عَنَهُ) name?

- 30 Which Sahabiya (رَضِى الشَّانِيَالُ عَلَيْهُا) would use a strand of Rasulullah's (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) hair to cure the sick?
- 31 Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ هَالِي) had a back which resembled that of a leper due to the KUFFARS endlessly whipping and dragging him over heaps of smouldering charcoal. His back was tortured the most for the sake of Islam. What was this steadfast Sahabi's (رَفِي اللَّهَالِيَةِ الْمُعَالِيَةِ الْمُعَالِيَةِ الْمُعَالِيَةِ الْمُعَالِيَةِ الْمُعَالِيَةِ الْمُعَالِيةِ الْمُعَالِيقِيقِيقِيقِيقِ الْمُعَالِيقِيقِيقِ الْمُعَالِيقِيقِيقِيقِ الْمُعَالِيقِيقِيقِ
- 32 Who was the only Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللهُ تُعَالَّ عَنْهُ) to

practice upon the verse "O you who believe, if you wish to converse with Rasulullatin (مَلَ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَّمَ) then first give some charity", before it being abrogated?

ANSWERS

INCREDIBLE FEATS OF SOME SAHABA (رَضِيَ النَّهُ ثَعَالُ عَنْهُرُ)

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į	1	H. SALAMAH IBN AKWA (كَإِنْ الْمُقَالِقَةُ)(20 V.1 P. 228)
Ì	2	H. JAFAR BIN ABU TALIB (نَوْنَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ)(1 P. 122)
Ì	3	H. ANAS BIN MALIK (نَوْنَ النَّقَالُ عَنْهُ)(3 P. 606)
Ì	4	H. SURAQAH BIN MALIK (نَوْنَاهِنَكُوانِمُ)(6 P. 216)
İ	5	H. SAFIYA (電影の)(20 V.1 P. 189)
İ	5	H. TAMEEM-E-DARI (كَثِنَ مَثَنَالَةَمُنَا)(9 V.3 P. 20)
į	7	H. SAAD BIN ABI WAQQAS (تَانِيَسَتَعَالَمَةُ)(20 V.1 P. 29)
į	8	H. ABU UBAIOAH AL-JARRAH (كَبُنَ لِعَنْكُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ)(20 V.1P, 74)
İ	9	H. MAAZ BIN AMR BIN JAMOOH
İ		H. MAAZ BIN AFRA (البني هذا المناطقة عند)(8 P. 721)
į	10	H. ABU TALHA (وَ نَعَرُهُ الْكُلُومُ لَا اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ (1 P. 399)
ĺ	11	H. MUSAB BIN UMAIR (وفون المفاتقال منة)
į	12	H. WAHSHI (转动磁动动)(8 ₽, 719)
į	13	H. ZAID IBN SABIT (نَوْنَ شَاتُعَالَ عَلَيَّا)(20 V.1 P. 239)
İ	14	H. ABU UBAIDAH (غنوناتاتاتاتاتاتاتاتاتاتاتاتاتاتاتاتاتاتا
İ	15	H. RUBAYYI BINT MUAWWIZ (نَعْنِينَشُقَالُمُهُا) (20 V.1 P. 200)
İ	16	H. MUGHIRA BIN SHUBA (كَنْنَهُمُولْمُنَةُ)(8 P. 165)
İ	17	H. ZAID BIN HARISA
İ		H. JAFAR BIN ABU TALIB
į		H. ABDULLAH BIN RAWAHA (وَضِ مَنْ الْعُلَالُمُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّلَّمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ الللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ الللَّ
ĺ	18	H. DUJANAH SIMAK BIN KHARSHANA (عنونيهن)

(بغيستعدل عنه) 19 H. QATADAH IBN NUMAN (بغيستعدل عنه) (6 P. 235)
20 H. USMAN BIN AFFAN (نصن سندهال غنه)(8 P. 536)
وص الله 21 H. ALI BIN ABU TALIB (وص الله تقتل عبد)
22 H. MUTIM BIN ADY (نَفْنَاتِثَنَّانُونَمِينَا)
23 H. ABU TALHA BIN SAHL (﴿مَنْ فَتَقَالَمَنَهُ) (9 V.2 P. 24)
24 H. MUSANNA BIN HARISA (ئۇن،شائقالغىنة)(9 V.4 P. 26)
25 H. ZARRAR BIN ASWAR ASADI (بغي) ناميان المنافعة (9 V.4 P. 55)
26 H. ABU SUFYAN IBN HARB (نَّ مُنْ مُقَالِمَاتُ عَدْ) (9 V.4 P. 95)
(كېنىقتىن غې
28 H. HAMZAH, H. ALI AND
H. UBAIDAH BIN HARIS (رص التأثيثان عَلَيْر) (2 P. 343)
29 H. SAAD BIN ABI WAQQAS (مى شئون نينة) (14 P. 335)
30 H. UMME SALMAH (﴿ رَبِّي تِنْكُ تِنْكُ لَا الْحُرِيْدِ)
31 H. KHABBAB BIN AL-ARAT (رئون@شالعنة)
32 H. ALI BIN ABU TALIB (Mathebase) 714 P 453

Those Sahaba (رَضِیَ اللهُ تَعَالَیْ عَنْهُمْ) Having Some Special Relation To Rasulullah (صَلَّمَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)

- 1 Who bore Rasulullah (مَنَّ اللهُ عَنْهِ وَسَلَمُ) his son named, Ebrahim? Baraa (اَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) used to play and show affection to the child, while his wife Umme Barda (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا) suckled him.
- 2 Rasulullah (مَـلَى اللهُ مَلْيَهِ وَسَلَّمَ) had eleven uncles. Only two accepted Islam. Name them.
- 3 Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْووَسَلُّرَ) had six aunts. Only one accepted Islam. Name her.
- 4 Who was Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) adopted son?
- . (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) Name the four sons of Rasululiah (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
- 6 Which Sahabi (رَضِ اللّٰهُ تَعَالَ عَنْهُ) was known as "RABIB-E-RASUL" Rasulullah (مَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was his guardian)?
- 7 Rasulullah (صُرُّى اللهُ عَنْدُونَ سَلَّمُ) possessed more than twenty-seven male-slaves.

Name a few of them.

- 8 Which slave of Rasulullah (صَلَىٰ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) later became his adopted son?
- 9 Which slave of Rasulullah (مَلَى اللهُ مَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمَ) was presented to him by Hazrat Abbas (رَبُونِ اللهُ اللهُ عَلهُ)
- 10 Which slave passed-away the day Hazrat Umar (رَضِيَ اللّهُ عَالَ عَنْهُ) became Ameer-ul-Momineen?
- 11 Which slave used to distribute the water used by Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) for performing ablution amongst the Sahabi (وَضِى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) Later he was gifted to Hazrat Abbas (وَضِى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ).
- 12 Rasulullah (مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) possessed seventeen female-slaves. Name a few of them.
- 13 Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَمَالَّمَ) had eleven servants. Name a few of them.
- 14 Eight Sahabis (رَضَ اللَّمَتَالَّ عَنْ) served as Rasulullah's (رَضَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) body-guards before the Ayat was revealed that Allah (حَلَّ جَلَّ جَلَّالًا) would protect him from people. Name a few of them.

- 15 Name the four daughters of Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلْمَ).
- 16 Name those four women who suckled Rasulullah (مَلَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمْ).
- 17 From the thirteen scribes of Rasulullah (صَمَّ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلْمَ), Name a few.
- 18 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ) was known as "SAHIBE TAHOOR" (Supervisor of Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) hygienic needs)? He also used to also carry Rasulullah's (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمَ) miswaak and shoes for him.
- 19 Which Sahabiya (رَضِيَ النَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَلَهَا) would supervise the hygienic and personal needs of Rasulullah (مَلِّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) eg, Bathing-water, sweeping etc?
- 20 After the occasion of "HUDAYBIYAH" Rasulullah (مَلَّ اللهُ عَلَهُ وَسَلَّمٌ) sent out letters to 16 different kings inviting them to Islam.

 Which Sahabi (رَجْيُ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) was sent to BAHRAIN?

ANSWERS

THOSE SAHABA (رُفِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَ عَنْهُرُ) HAVING SOME SPECIAL RELATION TO RASUL (صَلِّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمَ

1	H. MARIA QIBTIYYA (ஷ்)ன்னன்)(16 V.1 P. 3)
2	H. HAMZA & ABBAS (تَقِنَ اللَّهُ الْكَانِينَ)(11 P. 52)
3	H. SAFIYYAH (ஜேன்ஜ்)(11 P. 52)
4	H. ZAID BIN HARIS (نَغِيَ الْفَقَالُ عَنْهُ)(2 P. 569)
5	H. QASIM, H. ABDULLAH (TAYYIB)
	H. TAHIR & H. IBRAHIM (نَوْنَ هَا فَالَالَّالُ)
6	H. UMAR BIN ABU SALMAH (وَفِي الطَّفَوَالُ عَنْهُ)(2 P. 363)
7	H. ZAID BIN HARISA, H. ANAS,
	H. RABAH NOWBI, H. SAFEENA
	H. ZAKWAN, H. SANDAR, H. ABU ZAMEER
	H. ABU KABSHA (نَوْنَ اللَّهُمُونَا)(11 P. S3)
8	H. ZAID BIN HARISA (نَفِينَاهُمُونَاهُمُ)
9	H. ABU RAFI ASLAMI (تَقِنَهُ لَعْنَهُ)
10	H. ABU KABSHA SALEEM (تَرْنَاهُمُعُلَّمُهُمُ)
11	H. HUNAIN (رَضِ شَنْمَالُ عَبْلَ)
12	H. SALMAH, H. UMME RAFI
	H. KHADRA, H. SHIRI, H. UMAYMA (رَبْنِيَسْنَمُونَا اللهُ (11 P. 54).
13	H. ANAS BIN MALIK, UQBAH
	BIN AMIR IBN MASOOD
	H. SAAD, H. BILAL (رَبِي هِلْمُعَلِّمُ اللهِ)(11 P. 54)
14	H. SAAD BIN MAAZ,
	H. MUHAMMAD BIN MASLAMAH
	H. UBAD BIN BASHEER

(كۈنىنىڭ غَفْلار) (11 P. 55) (ئۈنىنىڭ غَفْلار) H. ABU AYYUB
15 H. ZAINAB, H. RUQAYYAH, H. FATIMA
AND H. UMME KULSOOM (رَحِن التِنْمُونَانِهُ فَالْمِنْ)(11 P. 49
16 H. AAMINAH, H. SAUBIYAH
H. HALEEMA, H. SADIYYAH AND
H. UMME AYMAN (زَفِيَانِنَاهُولُغُنَهُنَ)
17 THE 4 CALIPHS, H. MUAAWIYAH,
H. UQBAH IBN AAMIR, H. ABDULLAH
BIN ARQAM, H. KHALID BIN
SAEED, H. ZAID BIN SABIT (رَفِين اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْمُ) (11 P. 57
18 H. ABDULLAH BIN MASOOD (رَفِيَ النَّتُوَالَ عَنْهُ) 2 (رَفِيَ النَّتُوَالَ عَنْهُ) 2
19 H. UMME AYMAN (نَوْنَاهَاهُوْلَ عَلَيْ)
20 H. ALAA HADRAMI (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ)(3 P. 430

Some Sahaba (كَوْنَىاللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمُّ) Who Held Important Positions In This Ummat

- 1 Which Sahabi (رَضَىاللَّهُ تَعَالَّ عَنْهُ) was known as the "Moazzin of Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلْمَ)
- Name three more moazzins of Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلْمَ).
- 3 Who was known as the Orator of the Ansaar?
- 4 Which Sahabi (تَضِّ اللَّهُ تَعَالَّ عَنْهُ) is known as the founder of "ILM-UN-NAHW" (Arabic Etymology)?
- 5 Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) advised us to learn the recitation of the Quran from 4 Sahaba (رَضِى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَهُمُرُ).
 Name them.
- 6 Rasulullah (صَرَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) advised us to seek knowledge from 4 prominent Sahaba (رُضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَهُمُ ز). Name them.
- 7 Which Sahabi (رَضِى اللهُ تَكَالَى عَنْهُ) was known as the "Poet of Rasulullah" (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمٌ)

- 8 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَاللَهُ هَالَ عَنْهُ) was known as "ZU SHAHADATAIN" (whose single evidence sufficed for two)?
- 9 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَاللَّهُوَالْ عَنْهُ) was known as "The sword of Allah (جَلُّ جَلَّاثُةُ)"?
- 18 Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللهُ مَالِيَةِ) possessed the most knowledge in Islam with regard to Halaal and Haraam (Lawful and unlawful)?
- From amongst the Tableen, who was the most well versed in this field (Halaal and Haraam)?
- 12 Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ وَالْ كَا الْمُ) was known as "HIBRUL-UMMAT" (Most learned of this ummat) and as "RAISUL MUFFASSIREEN" (Most versatile in the commentary of the Quran)? This was largely due to Rasulullah's (مَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) supplication for him, "O Allah (عَلَّ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) teach him the Quran and wisdom, and grant him understanding in religion".
- 13 Name the "**Asshra-e-Mubasharah**" (Those Ten Sahaba (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُمْ) who received the glad tidings of Jannat in this world, in one breath).

- 14 Who was known as "ASAD-ULLAH" (The lion of Allah (جَلَجَلَالَةُ)?
 He was martyred at Uhud, brutally mutilated and his liver chewn by Hinda wife of Abu Sufyan.
- 15 In which Sahabi (رَضِّى اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) would Rasululiah (رَضِّى اللهُ عَنْهُ أَنْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلَّمَ) confide in telling him the names of the hypocrites?
- 16 He was the greatest Qari of this Ummat. So loftly was his status that Allah (جَلْجُلالُةُ) commanded Rasulullah (مَثَلُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمْ) to recite the Quran to him, specially mentioning his name. He was chosen by Hazrat Umar (نَوْمَ اللَّهُ قَالَ عَنْهُ) in his Caliphate to lead the taraweeh prayers.

 What was his name?
- 17 Who was known as "AL AMEEN" (The most trustworthy) of this Ummat?
- 18 Which Sahabi (نَفِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) was known as "HAWAIR-E-RASULULLAH". The disciple of Rasulullah (مُثَلُّ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسُلُّرًا)
- 19 Which Sahabiya (رُجِيَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهَا) was known as "Ummul Fadi" (The mother of virtues)?

- 20 Which Sahabi (نَشِىٰ اللهُ عَنْهُ) was known as "ZU HIJRATAIN" (Undetaker of two migrations)?
- 21 Which Sahabi (رَغِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) was known as "ZUN NUR" (Light bearer)?
 His face would first shine brilliantly through which he could clearly see at night-time, then this light was shifted to the end of his whip. Rasulullah (صَّلُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) granted him this special privilege to aid him in propagating Islam
- was known as (رَضِى اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) was known as (رَضِى اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) "THE ORATOR OF Rasulullah (صَرَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمٌ)
- 23 Name those three Mufassireen (commentators of the Quran) whose tafseer was accepted by one and all from amongst the Sahaba (مُغْمَالِنَهُ عَالَمُ عُلُمُ).
- 24 Which three Sahabis (رَفِيَ النَّهُ عَالَىٰ عَلَهُمْ) are known as "ABADALAH-E-THALATHA" (Three Abdullahs)?
- 25 Which two Sahabis (رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ تَعَالَى عُنْهُمْ) are known as "SHAIKHAIN" (Two elders or learned ones)?
- as (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ) And which two Sahabis

- "KHATANAIN" (Two Brothers-in-law)?
- 27 Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ الشَّاعَالَ عَنهُ) was the most learned with regard to the laws of succession or inheritence?
- 28 Which Sahabi (نَفِيَاهُمُنَاكَعَنَة) was known to be the most just?
- 29 Which Sahabi (زفناللهُ ثناڭغنة) was known to be the most strict in matters of Religion?
- 30 Which Sahabi (خَيْ الْفَقَالُ عَنْهُ) was known as "SAHIBUL-KITABAIN" (Bearer of two texts i.e. The Injeel and the Quran)?
- 31 Which Sahabi (رضى الشعال عنه) married two daughters of Rasulullah (صَلْ الله عليه وسلم) thus attaining the envious title of "ZUN-NURAIN" (Possessor of two lights)?
- 32 Which Sahabiya (رَضِي اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهَا) used to be known as "MOTHER OF Rasulullah" (صَلَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ)?
- 33 Who did Rasulullah (صُلَىٰ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلُمُ) send to NAJRAN as an instructor in Islamic studies in 9 A.H. who later became the governer of



Syria?

34 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) was charged with the distribution of relief supplies in the devasting plague which occurred in Hazrat Umar's (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى Caliphate in which 25,000 people lost their lives.

ANSWERS

SOME SAHABA (رُفِيَ النَّهُوالُ عَهُرُ) WHO HELD IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN THIS UMMAT

1	H. BILAL (وفي سنفطال عنه)
2	H. SAAD AL-QARZ,
	H. ABU MAHZOORA
	# H. IBN UMME MAKTOOM (رمى الفائديال عقيد)
3	H. SABIT BIN QAIS
	8IN SHAMMAS (رضىطانسان 12 P. 576)
4	H. ALI (منيستفانية) OR H. ABUL-ASWAD
	BIN UMAR DUALY (زېرونځسال نښا) (17 P. 186)
5	H. ABDULLAH BIN MASOOD, H. SALIM
	H. MOULA ABU HUZAIFA, H. UBAY BIN
	KAAB AND H. MAAZ BIN JABAL (رَبِيَ سَهِانِهَا يَعْلَى)(2 P. 574)
6	H. UWAYMIR, H. SALMAN, H. IBN MASOOD
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12	H. ABDULLAH IBN ABBAS (وَفِيْ الْمُتَوَالِ مَنْهِ لِهِ الْمُعْمِلُ لَمُنْهِ الْمُعَالِمُ عَنْهُ }
13	H. ABU BAKR, H. UMAR, H. USMAN, H. ALI,
	H. ABDURRAHMAN BIN AUF, H. ABU

/
UBAIDULLAH IBN AL-JARRAH,
H. TALHA BIN UBAIÐULLAH, H. ZUBAIR
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24 H. ABDULLAH BIN UMAR,
H. ABBAS AND H. MASOOD (زين ستعال تنهاز)
25 H. ABU BAKR AND H. UMAR (نَقِيَهُمُقِينَا)
26 H. USMAN AND H. ALI (نښمتاشانغلار)
27 H. ZAID BIN SABIT (زمن الشهال عله)
28 H. ALI (ئېنىشلىنىڭىنىڭ ئىنىڭ)
29 H. UMAR (زَشِين التَّفْتَةَالَ عَنْهُ)
30 H. SALMAN FARSY (زفن)شنهالفنه)(2 P. 578)
31 B. USMAN BIN AFFAN (ئۈنىشتۈنكىئە)

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32 H. UMME AYMAN (زئينيانانيانيا)	
34 H. ZAID BIN SABIT (خوناهشانية)(24 V.2 P. 19)	
	!

Some Privileged Sahaba (رَضِيَ اللهُتُعَالَى عَهُمْ (

- 1 Which Sahabi (رَضَى اللهُ مُولِلُ عَنْهُ) was granted leave to wear silk on account of a rash?
- 2 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَشَنَوْنَا عَنْهُ) was charged with the duty of distribution Zam-Zam water on the occasion of "HAJJATUL-WADAA"?
- 3 Which Sahabi (رَفِينَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) was appointed Arneer (leader) of the Haff in 8 A.H. as the deputy of Rasulullah (مَنْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمْ)?
- did Rasulullah (رَضِّى اللهُ تُعَالَّى عَنْهُ) did Rasulullah (مَثَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) despact in 9 A.H. from Madinah to direct the pilgrims in his place?
- 5 At whose house was Rasulullah (هُنَّىٰاتِهُ مُنَالِّهِ وَسُلُمُ) ledged when he migrated to Madina-tul-Munawwara?
- 6 Which Sahabi (رَضِىَاللَّهُتَعَالَ عَنْهُ) used to lead the congregation in Salaat before Rasulullah's (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) arrival in Madinah?
- ر رَضِيَ اللهُ تَوَالَ عَنِهُ) Which two prominent Sahabis (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَوَالَ عَنِهُ)

daughters were married to Rasulullah (مَلْ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلُّمُ)?

- 9 Which Sahabi (نَضِىَاللَهُ تَعَالَىٰعَنَهُ) gave the GHUSL to Hazrat Ibrahim (رَضِىَاللَهُ تَعَالَىٰعَنَهُ), the son of Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسِلْمِ) upon his death?
- 9 Which Sahabi (رَضَى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) had a gold nose fited onto his face when his original nose was cut off in a battle?
- 10 Which Sahabi (رَفَيَ اللَّهُ عَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) used to lead the mule of Rasulullah (مَثَلُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَم) on his journey?

 He later became the Governer of Egypt.
- 11 Which Sahabi (نَفِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) used to lead the camel of Rasulullah's (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ)?
- 12 Which Sahabi (تَضِىَاللَّهُمَّنَالَىٰعَنَهُ) should keep Rasulullah's (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) signet – ring for him?
- 13 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَاللَّمَتَالَعَنَهُ) performed Hazrat Aisha's (رَضِيَاللَّمَتِيَالِ عَلَيَهُا) funerai prayers?
- 14 Rasulullah (مَثَلَ اللهُ مَلَيْنِ وَسَلَّرَ) owned five mules. All were gifted to him.

Who gifted to him the mule named "DULDUL"?

- 15 Who gifted the mule named "FIDDAH" to Rasulullah (ضَا الشَّمَاتُ الْمِنْ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلِي عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلِي عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْه
- owned seven horses (صَنَّ نَسْطَنْهِ وَصَلَّ) owned seven horses and three donkeys. All gifted to him. Who gifted him the donkey named "AAFIRA"?
- 17 Rasulullah (صَلَى الله عَلَيْهِ فِسَالُمُ) possessed nine swords. To which Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) did he prosent the sword known as "ZUL-FIQAR"?
- 18 Which Sahabiya (بض بينتونل علها) used to collect the perspiration of Rasulullah (صَلَى الشَّعَلَيّهِ وَسَلْمَ) and use it as perfume?
- The key-bearer of the KAABAH once refused to open the door of the KAABAH for Rasulullah (مَنْ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ), who prophesized "A day would dawn when the key would be in my hand and I will entrust it to whom soever I wish". After the conquest of MAKKAH, Rasulullah (مَنْ اللهُ عَنْيُهُ وَسَلَمُ) gained custody of the KAABAH and entrusted the key to the same person who had refused him entry.

What was this fortunate Sahabi's (رَقِي هَمُتُولُوعَيَّةُ) name?

- 20 Which Sahabi (رَضِي اللّٰهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) did Rasulullah (مَثَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) send to spy upon the enemy in the battle of the "TRENCH"?
- 21 Which Sahabi (رَضَى اللهُمُكَالَى عَنْهُ) drank the blood of Rasulullah (مَثَى اللهُ مَالِيهِ وَسَلَّمُ), who said "The person who has my blood in his body can not burn in Hell".
- 22 Which Sahabi (زَضِىَ اللهُ تَبَالُ عَنْهُ) saw Hazrat Jibraeel (عَلَيْواللَّهُ لَا) in his original form with Rasulullah (عَلَيْواللَّهُ عَلَيْواللَّهُ)?

 Due to this overpowering sight he later became blind in his old-age.
- 23 Prior to Rasulullah's (مَثَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلْمُ) death, he dispatched a huge army under the leadership of a very young Sahabi-general. Hazrat Abu Bakr and Hazrat Umar (وَضِي اللهُ عَالَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُمَا) also formed part of this army. While the army was still on the outskirts of Madinah, Rasulullah (مَثَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلْمَ) passed-away. What was this young commander's name?
- 24 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) spent the most time in the gracious company of Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)?

- 25 Which Sahabi (نَفِىَ اللَّهُوَالِّ عَنْهُ) was granted the special privilege of directly meeting Allah (خَلُجِلالُةُ) after he was martyred?
- 26 Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) performed all the congregational-Salaats in his lifetime except on two occasions.

 Behind which two Sahabi's (رَفِي اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) perform them?
- 27 Upon her death Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلْمُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلْمُ)

 personally buried her remarking, "Whoever wishes to see a real virgin of Paradise, should see her".

 She was Hazrat Abu Bakr's (وَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) wife.

She was Hazrat Abu Bakr's (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَوَالَ عَنْهُ) wife. What was her name?

- 28 Which two Sahabis (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا) gave Rasulullah (مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) Ghusi upon his demise?
- 29 To which Sahabiya (رَفِينَ اللَّهُ قَالُولُ) did Rasulullah (رَفِينَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمٌ) give his shroud? He himself dug the second half of her grave. She was Hazrat Ali's (رَضَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ) mother. What was her name?
- 30 Which Sahabi (رَفِينَ النَّذَتُونِ عُنْهَا) shaved off the

hair of Rasulullah (مَنَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَرَ) on the occasion of "HAJJAT-UL-WADAA"

- 31 On the occasion of "HAJJAT-UL-WADAA" Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) slaughtered a hundred camels. He personally slaughtered sixty-three. Who slaughtered the balance of thirty-seven?
- 32 When Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَنْدُهُ وَصَلَّى was taken for physical-miraaj (ascension), at which Sahabiya (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ عَالَى house was he sleeping?
- 33 Which Sahabi (رَضَ اللَّهُ الْعَالَى) slept on Rasulullah (رَضَ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ)'s bed when he undertook Hijrat? The purpose of his remaining behind was to dispense of all the trusts of Rasulullah (مَثَلُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ) to their respective owners. The house was surrounded by enemies eager for the life of Rasulullah (مَثَلُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ). He later described that nights sleep as the most sound and peaceful sleep he ever experienced in his entire lifetime. What was his name?
- 34 Which Sahabi (رَضِيُ اللّٰهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) constructed the mimbar (pulpit) of Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) which comprised of three steps?

35 This Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَلَى) was slightly retarted, hence people would cheat him whenever he used to make purchases. Rasulullah (مَلَ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلُمُ) advised him,

"When you make purchases say, "Do not receive me and for me is a choice (of returning the purchased article if not satisfied) within three days".

What was this Sahabi's (رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ تَعَالَ عَنْهُ) name?

36 Rasulullah (صَلَّ الثَّمَاتُ الْهُ الْمُلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمٌ) would often take his Qailoolah (afternoon siesta) at this particular Sahabiya's (تَضِّ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ) residence, who would always prepare a special bedding for Rasulullah (مَلْ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ). After his demise this beding was used as a cure for all physical ailments.

What was this foresighted Sahabiya's (نَفِيَ اللهُمُثَالِ عَلْهَا) name?

37 When this Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللَّيْوَالِكَ عَنْهُ) was martyred on the battlefield, somebody stole his mantle off his body. He appeared in some Sahabi's (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ وَالْكَ عَنْهُ) dream informing him of the thief as well as the whereabouts of his mantle. He also relayed his entire will to be excuted by Hazrat Abu Bakr (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَالْكُونَا لِهُ وَالْكُونَا لِهُ وَالْكُونَا لِهُ وَالْكُونَا لِهُ وَالْكُونَا لِهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَالْكُونَا لَهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّالِيَالِيَا لِهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّالِيَالِكُونَا لِهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ

Jurists say that a will communicated via a

- dream cannot be executed for this one Sahabi (
 غني الله المعلقة) his was his special privilege that his will was executed.

 What was this fortunate Sahabi's (نَفِي اللهُ عَالَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَ
 - 38 For whom did Rasulullah (صَرَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّرُ) perform JANAAZAH SALAAT in the absence of his body?
 - 39 Which two Sahabis (نَغِنَاللَّهُ وَالْ عَلَيْمَا) could not participate in the battle of "BADAR" on account of their being in SYRIA, yet Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) apportioned for them a share from the body?
- 40 The life of 17 people become lawful for Rasulullah (مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلُمُ) after the conquest of MAKKAH.

 From those whom Rasulullah (مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلُمُ) forgave was a prominent poet who would wrecklessly vilify Rasulullah (مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلُمُ) in his poetry. He accepted Islam and started writing poetry eulogizing Rasulullah (مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلُمُ) and his compilation "BANAT SUAAD" bears ample testimony to this? What was his name?

- 41 In 9 A.H. Rasulullah (مَالِّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) started sending out his tax-collectors to collect ZAKAAT (Poor-Due) from 16 different outlaying areas. Who was sent to HADRAMAUT, a province of present day YEMEN?
- 42 Whom did Rasulullah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) dispatch with a cavairy of 30 men to destroy one of the most revered Idols of the Pagans-UZZA?
- 43 After the conquest of MAKKAH-TUL-MUKARRAMAH, Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) entered the KAABAH taking only two Sahabis (رَضِ اللهُ مُعَالَى عَنْهُمَا) with him from the pressing crowds. Name them?
- 44 Who was the only Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) who was present at the occasion of "HUDAYBIYAH" that could not participate in the campaign of KHAIBAR in which enormous booty was acquired. He received the full share of the booty.
 - What was this considered Sahabi's (رَضَيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَبْهُ) name?
- 45 Which Sahabi (وَفِيَاشَقِيَالَ عَنْهُ) would burn incense in MASIID-E-NABAWI?

46 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) also accompanied Rasululiah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) and Hazrat ABU BAKR (مَنْيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) on their migration from MAKKAH to Madinah? When he was martyred, he was physically lifted into the sky from the battlefield full view of all, signifying his elevated rank.

What was this fortunate Sahabi's (رَضِيَ اللّٰمُتَوَالَ عَنْهُ) name?

ANSWERS

SOME PRIVILEGED SAHABA (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَكَالَى عَنْهُمْ)

1	H. ABDURRAHMAN IBN AUF (نفن الله الله الله)(2 P. 374)
2	H. ABBAS BIN ABDUL MUTALLIB (نغن هائنات عنه)(2 P. 234)
3	H. ITAAB BIN USAID (نون شةنتان غنة)(21 V.2 P. 68)
4	H. ABU BAKR (ئاض الطائفات)
5	H. ABU AYUUB ANSARI (نَعِي سَنْفَالَ عَنْهُ)(22 P. 29)
б	H. SALIM, H. MOULA ABU HUZAIFA (منيهناهان عنه) (24 V.2 P. 84)
7	H. ABU BAKR & H. UMAR (نَقِي سَنْمَالَعَتْهَا)
8	H. FAZAL BIN AB8AS (ناص،اطالت)
9	H. ARFAJAH BIN ASAD (رضى شائهاڭغنة)(2 P. 606)
10	H. UQBAH BIN AAMIR (نخريستمالخنة)(3 P. 606)
11	H. ASLA BIN SHURAIK (رض الفاتلال عند)(3 P. 606)
12	H. MUAYQIB BIN ABI FATIMA (ఆపుతుండు)(2 P. 616)
13	H. ABU HURAIRA (رضي الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل
14	MUQAWQIS, KING OF EGYPY(3 P. 595)
15	H. FARWATUL JUZAIMI (نَجْنَ شَقَاتَاتُهُمُ)(3 P. 325)
16	MUQAWAIS, KING OF EGYPT(3 P. 595)
17	H. ALI BIN ABU TAALIB (بغن هنتمالغنة)
18	H. UMME SULAIM (رَجِيَ بِيَانِينَالِينَانِ)
19	H. USMAN BIN TALHA (طبي هافتال عنه)(3 P. 305)
20	H. HUZAIFA (دُبِي البَاهَانِ مِنْهُ)(20 V.1 P. 172)
21	H. ABDULLAH BIN ZUBAIR (نِيْنِهِمَنْمَانِعَةُ)(20 V.1 P. 254) .
22	H. ABDULLAH IBN ABBAS (جى سائنىڭ)
23	H. USAMA BIN ZAID (من الشاقة)(3 P. 544)
24	H. ABDULLAH BIN

(15 V.2 P. 293)(15 V.2 P. 293)
ك نَفِي المُشَالِعَيْدُ) 25 H. AMMAD BIN HAZIM (نَفِي المُشَالِعَيْدُ)
26 H. ABOUR RAHMAN IBN AUF And
H. ABU BAKR SIDDIQUE (وبي التائمان عَظِير) 2 P. 53)
27 H. UMME ROOMAN (كَفِنْ اللَّكُانُ فَيْلًا)(9 V.3 P. 12)
28 H. ALI BIN ABU TALIB And
H. ABBAS (كَوْنَ الْفُوْلَاعِيْرُ)(3 P. 585)
29 H. FATIMAH BINT ASAD (نَفِيَ شَعَادِيَهُ)(9 V.3 P. 15)
30 H. MAMAR BIN ABDULLAH (نَّ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ)(3 P. 533)
31 H. ALI BIN ABU TALIB (نَضِنهالْمُثَالُ عَلَيْهُ)(3 P. 322)
32 H. UMME HANI (يَضْمَنَ هُوْلِ فَقَهُ)
ر تغنىانشتان(غنه) 33 H. ALI BIN ABU TALIB
34 H. BAQOOM ROOMI (نَجْنَاهَاهَاكَمَةُ)(2 P. 99)
35 H. HABBAN IBN MUNQID
(29)
36 H. SHIFA BINT ABDULLAH (نَعْنَاشَقَاتُهُ)(2 P. 600)
37 H. SABIT BIN QAIS (نَفِن الطَّقَالُ فَلَهُ)
38 NAJASHI, KING OF ABASYNNIA(3 P. 436)
39 H. TALHA BIN UBAIDULLAH (كَجْنَاسْتَكُنْتُكُ)
H. SAEED BIN ZAID (نَجْنَ التَّقَالُ فَلَهُ)(3 P. 401)
40 H. KAAB BIN ZAHIER (نَوْنَاسُتُهَادُ)(3 P. 360)
41 H. ZIYAD BIN LABEED (﴿ وَمُعَالَمُهُمُ)(3 P. 350)
42 H, KHALID BIN WALEED (نفنانتشانتة)(3 P. 312)
43 H. BILAL AND USAMAH (نَغِنُهُمُنْتَهَالْ مُهُمُّرُ)
44 H. JABIR BIN ABDULLAH (செரிக்கி)(3 P. 240)
45 H. NUAIM BIN ABDULLAH (تَقِينَاتِشْتُولُفِيْنَةُ)(13 P. 48)
46 H. AAMIR BIN FUHAIRAH (نِص الطَّنَة) (5 V.2 P. 587)

MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 Which two Sahabis (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَهَالَى عَنْهَمَا) claim to remember the promise they took by Allah (خَلُجُلالًا) in the AALAM-E-ARWAH (WORLD OF SOULS)?
- Who is the founder of ILM-US-SARF (ARABIC SYNTAX)?
- 3 To which prophet did Rasululiah (مُثَلُّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) resemble the most?
- 4 Name a few people who brought faith on Rasulullah (مَتَلُّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) even before the proclamation of Prophethood?
- 5 Which Sahabi (رَجِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَ عَنْهُ) was born in the KAABAH?
- 6 Which Sahabi (دَفِيَاللَّهُتَوَالَعْيَةُ) was killed by a JINN?
- 7 With which Sahabi (وَضِى اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) did "MUQAWQIS" king of Egypt send his gifts to Rasulullah (صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمُ)?
- 8 Before accepting Islam his name was "HUZN"

(sorrow).

After accepting Islam what name did Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللَّهُ مُلِّدُهُ وَسَلَّمُ) choose for him?

- 9 After returning from Taif, his noble body pelted with stones and Bleeding, Rasulullah (مَثَلُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) took refuge in a garden which belonged to Utbah and Rabiah. They sent their slave with a bunch of grapes to offer Rasulullah (مَثَلُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ). He recited Quran to the slave upon which he accepted Islam.
 - What was this fortunate slave's name?
- 10 Concerning which Sahabi (رَضِيَالْشَعَالَيْعَنَهُ) did Rasulullah (صَرَّى الشَّعَالِيَةِ اللهُ) prophesize when he lagged behind the army destined for "TABUK" which he later caught up, "He travels alone, he lives alone, he will die alone and he will be raised on the day resurrection alone".
- 11 Which Sahabiya (نَفِيَ سَتَعَالَّعَهَا) in MADINAH-TUL-MUNAWWARAH used to represent the women when approaching Rasulullah (صَلِّ سَهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلْمٍ) for discussing any matter?
- 12 Before accepting Islam his name was "SHAYTAAN" (THE DEVIL).

After embracing Islam what name did Rasulullah (مَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَالًمُ) choose for him?

- A representative of the MEKKANS negotiated a pease-treaty with the Muslims on the occasion of "HUDAYBIYAH". He obstinately declined to write "BISMILLAH" and "THE Messenger of Allah (جَلْجَالُاللهُ)" on the document. After he embraced Islam, he was seen rubbing the shaven-off hair of Rasulullah (مَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَالًا) in his eyes on the occasion of "HAJJAT-UL-WADAA" trying to obtain blessings. What was his name?
- 14 Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) sent a letter to CHOSROES-king of PERSIA inviting him towards Islam. On reading the letter he tore it up.

Rasulullah (مُثَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) made a sapplication against him saying, "May Allah (جَلَّ جَلَالُنُّ) tear his kingdom to pieces". A few days later his own son assassinated him.

Which Sahabi (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) delivered this letter to CHOSROES?

15 Name a few "Muftees" from the Sahaba (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ تَبَالُ عَلَهُمْ)?

- 16 Before accepting Islam he had ten wives. Rasulullah (مَثَلَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) ordered him to divorce six and keep four. What was his name?
- 17 Name those four Sahaba (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عُلَهُمْ) whom Imam Abu Hanifa (رَحْمَةُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ) saw? He was the only Imam from amongst the four Imams who had the Good-fortune of meeting a Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ).
- 18 In the battle of "BADAR", 313 Sahaba (مَضِى اللهُ تَعَالَ عَهُمُ) participated 77 from the Muhajireen and 236 from the ANSAAR. There were only 6 coats of armour, 8 swords and 2 horses.

To which 2 Sahabis (رَضِيَاللَّهُ تَعَالَّ عَنْهُمَا) did these 2 horses belong to?

On hearing the devotions and sacrifices of Rasulullah (مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ), this particular Sahabi (مُوَى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) vowed never to speak again, to always fast in the scoching heat and never to seek shade.

Rasulullah (صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) ordered him to break his vows.

What was this scrupulous Sahabi's (﴿وَنَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّاللَّ اللَّالِي اللَّا اللَّا اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ

20 Regarding which Taba'i did Rasulullah (صَالَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَالُهُ) inform the SAHABA (وَعَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَالُهُ), "If you ever meet him, request him to ask forgiveness on your behalf".

He lived in Rasulullah's (مَلَىٰ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) time in Yemen but he could not meet him because of his occupation in serving his terminally ill-mother.

What was his name?

- 21 From which Sahabi (رَفِيَ النَّنْتَوَالَ عَبْهُ) was the most Ahadith narrated. A total of 5374?
- 22 Which Sahabi (بَنَ الْمَالَقَانَا) was the only survivor from the massacre of "BIR MACONAH"? He was also directly responsible for the destruction of the Jewish tribe-Banu Quraizah.

ANSWERS

MISCELLANEOUS

1	H. ALI &
	H. SAHL BIN ABDULLAH (﴿ رَضِ سَنَصَالِهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ)(14 P. 144)
2	H. IMAM ABU HANIFA (نِمْنِفُسِنْنِيْدِ)
3	H. IBRAHIM (رضياتيناتياتية)(2 P. 508)
4	H. BUHAIRA RAAHIB
	H. HABIBUN NAJJAAR
	H. WARQASH BIN NAUFAL
	H. QAIS BIN SA AADAH RAO
	H. SALMAN FARSY (نَجْنَ اللَّهُ عَلَى)(14 P. 11)
5	H. HAKEEM BIN HIZAM (كان المناطقة)(15 V.2 P. 6)
6	H. SAAD BIN UBADAH (نَجْنَاتُمُعُلَّمَةُ)(4 P. 126)
7	H. HATIB BIN ABI BALTA AH (وَنِيَ الْفُقَالَ عَلَى)(3 P. 605)
8	H. SAHL IBN SAAD (نَفِيَ الْفَلْوَاتُونَ)(2 P. 596)
9	H. ADDAS (زخين الانتجال عانة)
10	H. ABU ZAR GHIFARI (نَفِي الثَّقَالُ اللهِ) (كِن الثَّقَالُ عَلَيْهِ) (9 V.1 P. 54)
11	H. ASMA (نفىنطنطارغنا)) (زمىنطنطارغنا) المحادث (بالمنطنطال المحادث (بالمنطنطال المحادث المحادث (المنطنطال المحادث المحادث (المنطنط المحادث المحادث (المنطنط المحادث المحادث (المحادث المحادث المحادث (المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث المحادث ا
12	H. ABDULLAH BIN QURT (نَجْنَهُمُنْكُونَاءُ)(2 P. 605)
13	H. SUHAIL BIN AMR (ئۇنىشلاشلىق)(8 P. 172)
14	H. SHAJAH BIN WAHB (نَعْنَاهِتُنَالِعَنَةُ)(8 P. 146)
15	H. UMAR FAROOQ, H. ALI, H. AYESHA,
	H. ABDULLAH BIN MASOOD,
	H. ABDULLAH BIN ABBAS

H. ZAID BIN SABIT And
H. ABDULLAH BIN UMAR (وَعَيْ اللَّهُونَ عَلَيْهِ)(9: V.4 P. 27)
16 H. GHAILAN BIN SULAMAH (نخن الله ثنال عنه) (2 P. 274)
17 H. ABDULLAH IBN ABU AUFA
H. ABU TUFAIL AAMIR BIN WAASILA
H. ANAS IBN MALIK
H. SAHL IBN SAAD AS-SAADY (زنون النائمال عَلَمُون) (13 P. 32)
18 H. MIQDAD BIN AMR
H. MARSAD BIN ABU MARSAD (رَضَى اللَّهُمُنِينَ تَفَهُرُ لِللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمُ لِي 14 P. 47) (الرضي اللهُمُنالُ تَفْهُرُ
19 H. ABU ISRAEEL (ஆண்டுக்)(2 P. 586)
20 H. UWAIS QARNI (تَعَنَّعَلَمُنْتُو)(2 P. 582)
21 H. ABU HURAIRA (كَبُنِ الْمُكْتَالِعَةُ)(26 V.1 P. 122)
22 H. UMAR BIN UMAYYAH
H. AZ-ZUMARY (زنون دائات المالية الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل

"LASTS" IN ISLAM

- Who, from amongst the wives of Rasululiah (صَرِّ الثَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسُلَّمَ) was the last to pass-away.
- 2 Which two Sahaba (رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُمْ) were the last to visit Rasululiah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمٌ) before his demise?
- 3 Which Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللَّهُ هَالَ عَلَى) was the last to pass-away in BASRAH? He lived for 103 years and had 72 sons and 18 daughters.
- 4 Which Sahabi (رَضِيَاللَهُمُعَالَ عَنْهُ) was the last to pass-away from amongst all the Sahaba (رَضَيَاللُهُمُوالُ عُمُهُمُّرٍ) in 110 A.H?
- 5 Which Sahabì (نَضِىَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) was the last to pass-away from the SAHABA (نَضِى اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَلَهُمْ) who participated in the battle of "BADR"?

ANSWERS

"LASTS" IN ISLAM

1	H. UMME SALMAH (نَضِى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَهَا) (20 V.I P. 209)
2	H. MUGHIRA BIN SHUBA
	H. KHUSUM BIN ABBAS (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالُ عَلَهُمْ)
3	H. ANAS BIN MALIK (مَنْقَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ)
4	H. ABU TUFAIL AAMIR BIN
	(2 P. 601)(رَفِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَ عَنْهُ)
5	H. SAAD BIN ABI WAQQAS (رُخْمُ الثَّقْتُوالُ عَنْهُ) (5 P. 573)

PREACHING OF SAHABA (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَكَالُ عَنْهُمْ)

- 1. By the preaching of a Sahabi (رَضِىَ اللّٰهُ عَيْنِ الْكَالِيَّةُ عَلَى), Sahabas (رَضِىَ اللّٰهُ عَلَىٰ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ الله
- Hazrat Abu Talha (رَفِينَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) embraced Islam by the preaching of a Sahabiya (رَفِينَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَلَهُ).
 Who is she?
- 3. This Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) recited the first 'KHUTBA' of Islam in the Ka'aba. After listening the 'KHUTBA' the kuffar severly beat him.
 What is the name of that Sahabi (رَفِيَ اللّهُ عَالَىٰ)?
- 4. Hazrat Abu Hurairah (وَضِيَ الشَّلَتَالَىٰ عَنْهُ) embraced Islam by the preaching of a Sahabi (رُضِيَ الشُّلَتَالَىٰ عَنْهُ).

 What is the name of that Sahabi (رُضِيَ الشُّلْتَالَىٰ عَنْهُ)
- A Sahabi (رَفِي الثَّلَقَالَ عَنْهُ) sent a written invitation of Islam to 'Rustam' the king of Persia.
 What is the name of that Sahabi (رَفِي النَّتَقَالُ عَنْهُ)?

- Jurja was a famous enemy leader who embraced Islam during the war by the preaching of a Sahabi (رَفِينَ اللهُ تَكَالُ عَنْهُ).
 What is the name of that Sahabi (رَفِينَ اللهُ تَكَالُ عَنْهُ)?
- 7. Which Sahabi (رُضِي اللهُ قَالَ) was the most outstanding and proficient in fulfilling his duty of Amr Bil Maroof-Wa-Nahy Anil Munkar (commanding towards good and forbidding from evil)?

ANSWERS

	(رَضِيَ النَّهُ تَعَالَى عَهُمْز) Preaching of Sahaba		
1	H. Abu Bakr (نَضِيَاللَّمَانَالَعَانَا)(8 V.1)		
2	H. Umme Sulaim (رَضِي اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ)(8 V.1)		
3	H. Abu Bakr (نَعْنَ سَنَقَالَ عَنْدُ)(8 V.1)		
4	H. Tufaii Bin Amr Dosi (نَقِيُ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ)(8 V.1)		
5	H. Khalid Bin Waleed (رَفِين النَّقَالُ عَنْهُ)(8 V.1)		
6	H. Khalid Bin Waleed (نَعْنَ النَّالُ عَنْهُ)(8 V.1)		
7 	H. Hishaam Bin Hakeem (ئۇن)ىشقانىنىڭ)(2 V.4 P. 15)		

SCALE OF SCORE POINTS

When testing yourself or others, here is a score guide pointing to your designation:-

250-300	=	EXCELLENT
200-250	=	EXTREMELY GOOD
150-200	=	VERY GOOD
100-150	=	SATISFACTORY
50 -100	=	FAIR
1 - 50	=	POOR

GUIDE TO REFERENCES

- ABUL HASAN ALI NADWI:-"MUHAMMED—RASUL OF ALLAH"
- MOHAMMAD BIN ABDULLAH (KHATEEB TABREZI):-"AL-MISHKAT UL MASABEEH"
- HAKEEM ABUL BARAKAAT DANAPURI "ASAHHUS SIYAR"
- MOHAMMD QUTBUDDIN DEHLWI:-"MAZAHIRE HAOO"
- IMAM BUKHARI, MOHAMMAD BIN ISMAIL:-"AL-SAHIH UL BUKHRI"

- IDREES KANDHEWI "ILM UL KALAAM"
- IMAM ABU JAFAR TAHAWI:-"AOEEDAT UT TAHAWI"
- YUSUF KANDHLEWI:-"HAYAT US SAHABA"
- RAFI AHMED FIDAL:-"COMPANIONS OF THE HOLY - PROPHET"
- 10. MULLA ALI QARI:-"MIROAAT UL MAFATEEH"
- 11. SHAH WALI-ULLAH MOHADDITH DEHLWI "SEERAT UR RASUL"
- "SIYAR US SHABAH"
- 13. MOHAMMED IBN HASSAN:-"MOATTA IMAM MOHAMMED"
- 14. JALALUDDIN SUYUTI AND MOHALLI:"JALALAIN AL-KALAAN"
- IMAM MUSLIM, MUSLIM BIN HAJJAJ:-"AL-SAHIH UL MUSLIM"
- 16. ABUL-HASAN ALI BURHANUDDIN:-

"HIDAYA"

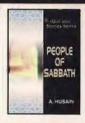
- ALI JARIM AND MUSTAPHA AMEEN: -"AL-BALAAGHAT UL WADIHAH"
- 18. SALAAMULLAH BIN ABDUSSAMAD:-"KAMALAYN, SHARH JALALAIN"
- 19. ALLAMA JOWZIE:-"SEERAT UMAR AL KHATTAB"
- MOHAMMED ZAKARIYYA KANDEHLWI "FADHAAIL -E- AAMAAL"
- 21. MOHAMMED ABUL HASAN: "TANZEEM UL ASHTAAT"
- 22. ZAINUL-ABEDIEN RAHIEMA:-"PAYAMBAR, THE MESSENGER"
- 23. FAZL AHMED:-"MOHAMMED BIN QASIM"
- 25. IBN HAJAR ASQALANI:-"TUHFA AD-DURAR"
- 26. MOHAMMED BIN ISA BIN SAURA:-"AL-JAMI TIRMIZI"

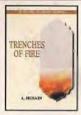
- 27. IMAM ABU DAWOOD SULAIMAN BIN ASHATH:-"SUNAN ABU DAWOOD"
- 28. MOHAMMED BIN ISA BIN SAURA:-"SHAMAAIL UT TIRMIZ!"

MAY ALLAH TA ALLAH ACCEPT THIS HUMBLE COMPILATION AND MAY HE MAKE IT A MEANS FOR OUR FORGIVENESS ON THE DAY OF QIYAAMAT, AAMEEN



















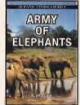


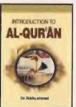














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